The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2116. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DETAILS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Borussia and the Arabia's Mails.

Slave-Trade and the Right of Search in Parliament.

VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

INTERESTING FACTS AND ITEMS.

The Royal mail steamer *Arabia*, Captain Stone, arrived at Boston yesterday in time to permit the mails to be forwarded by the morning express train to New-York. We add to the extended telegraphic summary, given on Tuesday, various extracts and details of great interest. The dates are to the 19th inst.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 16th, arrived at this port last night.

The *Indian Empire* sailed from Southampton on the 13th ult., and after a favorable run arrived off Arran a little before midnight of the 15th. The only licensed pilots belonging to the harbor of Galway were one Burbege, an Englishman, and Mr. Wallace, who boarded the steamer off Arran. The vessel was placed in their charge, and only a few minutes after 12 midnight she ran upon a rock called the San Marguerite, the only obstruction in the channel, where she remained for more than an hour, when she was floated off by the rising tide without material injury. The Captain was on the deck at the moment the vessel struck, and had only a few moments before pointed out the buoy marking the rock to the pilots, who however insisted it was only a boat. This fact, and the circumstance that the ordinary ship-channel was a mile and a half distant from the rock, excited suspicion that the disaster was the result of design, and the pilots were placed in confinement. The *Indian Empire* was announced to sail on the 18th, and is therefore fully due.

The Sardinian Government is said to be annoyed that the *Cagliari* was given up to England rather than to Sardinia. The preference is ascribed to the wish of the King of Naples to make the concession to a Power of the first rather than of the second rank.

It is reported that Baron Haussman is about to retire from the Prefecture of the Seine.

The accident on the London and Northwestern Railway, near Huddersfield, was caused by a train laden with wool, and detached from an engine, breaking loose on the inclined plain at that place, and coming in collision with the Leeds passenger train, moving at a rapid rate, on the assumption that no downward train was due. Two carriages were entirely destroyed in the collision; three persons injured so as to die presently after; and of twelve others seriously hurt, several were not expected to survive.

The revolt in Candia was owing to a murderous attack made by two Greeks upon an unoffending Turk. The affray occurred on May 29. The Moslem population, greatly incensed, rose in a body, and proceeding to the Governor's palace, demanded arms to avenge themselves on the offenders. Taking the alarm, the Greeks resorted to the defensive, filled all the mountain passes near the capital, and defied the Government. A telegram at the last moment states, that peace had been restored, without announcing the conditions. The *émeute* is generally ascribed to Russian intrigues.

A pleasant incident, during the Commemoration week at Oxford, was the conferring of honorary degrees. Of the candidates Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was the first, and obtained a cordial welcome, while Lord Eversley and Sir Lawrence Peel had certainly no cause to complain of the coldness of their reception. But when General Inglis appeared, with the effects of indisposition still traceable upon his pallid features, thunders of applause burst from area and gallery, and for some time the proceedings were at a stand-still. Again and again the acclamations were renewed, and it was not until the hero of Lucknow had taken his seat for some time that silence was restored. Mr. Thomas Acland was then presented, and the list was closed by Mr. Justice Haliburton. The author of *Sam Slick* was welcomed with great cheering and cries of "Now then, Sam, give us a story," with similar good humored apostrophes.

The *Constitutionnel* looks unfavorably at the European politics of England. "The influence of England," it remarks, "in the general business of the world is maintained by the alliances she is able to contract on the Continent. It is with the aid of allies that she has founded her power, and that she maintains it, even now, where so many elements of decay reveal themselves in her interior organization, and in her remote territories. If, then, it should be proved hat this power, long considered the safeguard of uropean interests, exists only to impair them, will ey not be liable to witness the loss of those sympa- ies of which she has such immediate need? Great ritain, surrounded with a circle of governments, vilized, but unsympathizing, may end by being iso- ted in all diplomatic questions; and the world may ease to believe in her influence."

The *Presse* discovers matter of reflection on the uropean relations of England. After epitomizing e State of her foreign intercourse, it refers to the rmination of the *entente cordiale* with France, observing, "it cannot be otherwise than that this event will have the most disastrous consequences to Great Britain, chiefly because it must oblige her to contract an intimate alliance with Austria. England, in order to exert her due influence in European politics, has never been able to dispense with a Continental al- liance. Not daring to count on Russia, to whose nimosity she has just established new claims, and oluntarily alienating herself from France, she has choice; the Austrian alliance is a matter of cessity." Glancing at the weakness and instability the Austrian Empire, its want of cohesion, and its ability to prove of any use to an ally because of the rpetual necessity of maintaining its own existence, *Presse* denounces the alliance as the negation of the previous liberal policy of the English vernment, and stripping the mask from her pocritical pretences in that regard. It con- udes: "It will go hard but this alliance will ove fatal to England. A people cannot, with punity, set itself up as the antagonist of all the liv- energies, the auxiliary of all effete influences. If e peace of Europe be not disturbed, England will ly peril her reputation in the game. But if any un- reseen event give occasion to war; if a general in- rrection of the rajahs imperils the existence of rkey; if Italy, urged to despair, rise once more ainst Austria; *if France, observant of the universal scontent, seeks to provoke a reconstruction of the Euro- an balance, upon foundations more equitable and less agile*, what part will England play, encumbered ith the mischievous baggage of her Indian Empire revolt, and entering the lists to enforce the au- ority of the Sultan over a Christian population, and the Austrian Emperor over Italy, an authority ually valid in either case?"

A Dr. des Brulais, who was a surgeon on the ship *gina Cœli*, whose capture, with a cargo of mutinied ican Apprentices, by an English vessel, we have eady recorded, writes, among other interesting ticulars, that the whole cargo, consisting of 265 groes, were "*taken from Liberia with the consent of President of that State, and most of them had received he education, being able to sign their engagement.*"

The Montenegrins retired, between the 14th and th ult., to their mountains, leaving at Grahovo only men to protect the part of the booty which had t been sent to Cettinve. Notwithstanding their parture, the rayahs of Zubsi and Grahovo sent, on 14th, an expedition against the village of Korenci, ch was completely ravaged on the 15th and 16th. he bodies of the Turks, which were lying about t numbers near Grahovo, have been burnt.

vate letter, from a French gentleman to a n Paris, states: "In spite of the official and al denials in the French journals, the activity time armaments does not the less continue. A 75,000,000f. is applied to the *blindage* (sheathing ron plates) of the ships, and 12,000,000f. to the ruction of steam machinery of 150, 600, and 900 -power. A naval man of high standing in his ession, and of high official rank, said a few days that France wanted about 18 months more to nsform the whole of her fleet, and to finish the s in the docks. Then, he said, France may dis- of a maritime force such as she has not had Louis XVI."

e death of Ary Scheffer occurred on the 15th He had just returned from the funeral of the ess of Orleans.

d Brougham has introduced into the House of s a bill for 'Securing the real Independence of ament." It is directed against the admission of upts to seats in either House.

weekly Bank returns show a decrease of 94 in the bullion, and of £333,210 in active cir- n; but an increase in the reserve of notes of 10, and of £2,596 in rest. The increase of re- ptes is £315,110.

apers announce the death of Gen. Hawkes, ef of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

The *Morning Star* says it is understood that the ord Advocate, Mr. Inglis, will accept the vacant ce of Lord Justice Clerk on the Scotch bench.

The ministers of the French Protestant Church, in Paris, have addressed to the *Debats* a strong protest against the recent expulsion, from Sweden, of the six women converted to Catholicism. Five of these women were mothers of families.

An interesting anecdote is in circulation, connected with the charming *fête* recently given at Etiolles by Count Walewski, in honor of the visit of their Majesties. A fine little boy, son of the Count, attracted great notice, and the Emperor calling the child to him, asked: "What is your name, my boy?" The child replied: "Charles Walewski"—"Count D'Etiolles," adding the Emperor, completing the answer. His Majesty desired apparently, by conferring this title on the son, to express how highly he esteemed the services of the father as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

French agents are buying up horses for artillery service in Germany.

The *Patrie*, after expressing a hope that the note in the *Moniteur* on the reported military preparations of France will put a term to the sinister rumors circulated on the subject by one or two London papers, says: "Thank heaven, the cruel necessity of war, to which the most powerful nation must abandon itself with regret, does not exist; and we detect no motives for any rupture. It is, however, absurd to expect a peace without any difficulties. If difficulties now exist, it is because we are still on the morrow of a war; the political horizon has not been entirely cleared, and secondary questions have to be solved. That this state of things should give rise to certain misgivings is to be understood, but we must beware drawing the gloomy conclusions predicted by certain ill-disposed minds. France has nothing to conceal or to disguise. After having waged war with resolution, she desires a sincere peace."

The *Herald* remarks on the great political benefits which the Atlantic Telegraph would confer in a crisis like the present with the United States. The order transmitted to the Admiral on the West India Station would have reached him, and the offensive operations of our cruisers been stopped in three days. Six weeks is now required for the same service, and opportunities for a collision, which may involve the two nations in war, are left open.

The *Athenæum* understands that the United States Government contemplate sending out an Arctic expedition to follow up the late Dr. Kane's discoveries in Baffin's Bay.

Recent advices from the West Coast of Africa state that Her Majesty's steamer *Medusa*, Commander Bowden, had taken the richest prize that had been made on the coast for some years—a brig, with a cargo of rum and tobacco, slave-fittings, and £6,500 sterling, in cash.

The *Illustrated News* says: Charles Mackay has returned to the Strand from America. Our friend is warm in his acknowledgments of the hearty welcome he received from the land of Columbus and the Pilgrim Fathers. When the *Leviathan* is at sea (if not before) we shall start across and give Jonathan a hearty shake of the hand (in the flesh—not as now, only in printer's ink) for making much of Mackay. He is, we hear, to repeat in this country his lectures on "Poetry and Song."

An extraordinary and affecting scene occurred in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 12th. After the business of the day had been concluded, the Attorney-General rose, and, on behalf of the bar of England, expressed their regret at the retirement of Mr. Justice Coleridge. The learned Judge replied, and then took his final departure from the Court. A reporter says: "We have seldom seen such a scene; most of the judges and many of the bar were in tears during this most affecting ceremony—the judge of 23 years taking leave of his fellow judges and of the bar of England, but still in the vigor of his mind, and in the possession of the soundest intellect."

The prospectus has been issued of the Channel Islands Telegraph Company, formed for the purpose of laying a submarine cable from Weymouth to Alderney, Jersey, and Guernsey. The capital is £30,000, in £40 shares, and the Government have consented to give a guarantee of £1,800 per annum, or 6 per cent., for 25 years. A contract has been concluded with Messrs. Newall, who for £25,000 are to deliver the line in complete working order by the end of next month at the latest. £5,000 will remain as a fund for renewing the cable in case of accidents, and hence the Government allowance will be equal to more than 7 per cent. on the actual immediate outlay.

Slave-Trade and the Right of Search.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, AND IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—PACIFIC VIEWS OF THE DERBY ADMINISTRATION—WHAT IS TO BE DONE TO TERMINATE THE SLAVE-TRADE—VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

On the 17th ult., in the House of Lords, the Earl of Malmesbury, in reply to some remarks of the Bishop of Oxford, and Lord Brougham, on the subject of the Slave-trade, made the following remarks: "Their Lordships had heard the observations addressed the House by the Right Reverend Prelate, with hereditary eloquence and hereditary feeling on a subject always interesting to this country, and he wished he could say that the subject excited equal interest in other countries. He regretted, however, to say that they were not aided as they might wish to be on this subject by other nations, and this was one of the great difficulties with which they had to contend. With the greatest justice the right reverend prelate laid unmitigated blame on the Spanish Government for a long course of breach of treaty and of cruelties to the African natives. If all the dispatches written by British Governments to Spain on this subject were woven together, he believed that they would reach from this country to Cuba itself. All the British Administrations, one after the other, had done their best to induce Spain to do its duty, and all had signally failed. Spain had opposed what was the most difficult opposition to overcome—passive resistance; and it was not without very great risk of rupture with other countries, that the British Government had sometimes endeavored to take measures which appeared to those countries stronger than ought to be taken. The right reverend prelate must recollect that the Foreign Minister of this country could not act entirely on his own feelings, for this matter involved complications, and also much risk of offence to other countries, which were not impressed so strongly as this country on this subject, in respect to which other nations had descended into a sort of relaxation of feeling. He alluded to the system of Slavery itself. He did not demur to the doctrines laid down by the noble and learned lord, but as the noble and learned Lord had stated that there was a difference between the right of search and visit, he must say that the United States positively, categorically, and constantly had refused to admit the distinction, and the doctrine laid down by the United States was adopted by other countries. Not long ago he endeavored to obtain from all civilized countries some agreement, by which British officers might know exactly how far they could go in cases of strong suspicion, and be protected by the agreement. He was anticipated by the French Government, which laid down this law,—that in time of peace no French ship should be detained, or searched, or boarded, but that certain forms should be gone through without detaining the vessel, which, to a certain degree, though to a small degree, might enable the nationality of the ship to be ascertained, and her right to the flag she carried. He had no reason to conceal what he had done since recent events. He had admitted the international law as laid down by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs, though not, of course, without being fortified by the opinions of the law officers of the Crown; but, having admitted that, he had put it as strongly as possible to the American Government, that when it was once known that the American flag covered the cargo, every pirate and slaver on the face of the sea would carry the American flag, and that, instead of the honor of the flag being vindicated, that very fact must bring dishonor on the American nation if an obstinate adherence to its present declarations were persisted in, and the American flag would be prostituted to the worst purposes. He had urged that it was necessary, in these civilized times, that there should be, if not a right by international law, some agreement among the maritime States, as to how far their officers might go to verify the nationality of vessels and the legality of their flags. He earnestly hoped, from the language he had used, and from conversations he had had with the American Minister in this country, and also from perusing the able paper drawn up by General Cass on this point, that a change of this kind might be agreed upon with the United States, so that by instructions given to Naval officers the flag of the country might be verified without the risk of offence. Of course their lordships would not require him to go more into detail as to the great practical difficulties in the way of the suppression of the Slave-trade; but he thought a mistake had been committed in sending our squadron to the Cuban waters, instead of keeping it on the African coast. He was told that at the beginning of the Russian war the Slave-trade was very nearly extinguished, but during that war a great portion of the squadron was withdrawn from the coast of Africa, and the Slave-trade made great progress. It had always been the policy of this and other European States to support Spain in defending the Island of Cuba against any hostile invasion, but he did not hesitate to say in his place in Parliament that if Spain continued to show such an utter want of principle and such base ingratitude to this country, indifference would be exchanged for amity, and instead of taking her part we should leave her to suffer whatever consequences might ensue. The statement of his noble and learned friend as to what had taken place on the coast of Liberia was very nearly accurate. It appeared that a French ship was laden with a number of Africans who were called emigrants, but were to be no more than Slaves. They were shackled and manacled, and when the captain was gone on shore they rose and killed every Frenchman on board, except one. An English vessel, having heard of the disaster, chased the Slaver, and she immediately gave herself up, the persons on board expressing the greatest joy and pleasure at falling in with an English ship. The French captain, who had been following in his boat, took possession of her, as far as the command went. The French officer on the station claimed the ship and took her out of the Liberian port. It appeared, as a matter of law, that we were not justified in taking this slaver in Liberian waters without an order issued by the Liberian Government, so that the quarrel as it now stood was between the Liberian and French Governments, and her Majesty's Government would have nothing to do in the matter. He believed that was a correct account of what had been done. He believed the state of the law was as he had described, and her Majesty's present Government, as her Majesty's late Government, were using every opportunity to protest to the French Government against a line of conduct which, though it affected to be a species of emigration, could only be called in the language of truth the renewal of the Slave-trade.

On the ensuing day, in the House of Commons Mr. Bright introduced the same subject, by referring to notice already of his intention to put a question to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the proceedings of the English squadron engaged in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and with respect to our relations with the United States. He did not wish at all to enter into a discussion of the question which was just now exciting so much interest, for he understood that before very long an honorable member who sat on that (the Opposition) side of the House, and who had for many years taken an interest in the Slave-trade question, had determined to submit the whole question to the consideration of the House. His (Mr. Bright's) own opinions had always been very adverse to maintaining an armed squadron for the suppression of the Slave-trade. He wished to ask the honorable gentleman whether the Government had received any information with regard to the matter which could be laid before the House, in order to place the public in full possession of all the circumstances of the case, and to allay the apprehension which existed in this country, and perhaps also upon the other side of the Atlantic. What was said in that House passed over the world as soon as the post, and the present was precisely one of those occasions in which great frankness and openness on the part of the Government would prove most advantageous. There might be some persons in both countries who would not object to something like a quarrel, but he believed that the great bulk of the people, both in this country and in the United States, were disposed to take a rational and moral view of the question, and would regret anything which might produce discord between the two countries. Perhaps, also, the honorable gentleman would have no objection to state the number of vessels sent out last year, and whether that number was likely to be increased or not, and whether the officers upon that station had received any new instructions. Lord Aberdeen had stated, on the previous evening, that, according to instructions of 1844, it was impossible that transactions such as had been complained of could have taken place. Now, he thought that it was highly improbable that British officers could have committed the acts alleged, unless they had received fresh instructions beyond those referred to by Lord Aberdeen. He asked the question that evening, instead of postponing it till Monday, because the steamer left Liverpool on the following day, and, in his opinion, it was very desirable that anything which might be said should be said that night, in order that it might reach the United States as soon as possible, and he trusted that what might be said would tend to allay the alarm which existed, both in that country and in this.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald replied that the information received by the Government was extremely meagre; and indeed that its principal source of intelligence was the American Press. The bulk of the statements obtained thence, were deemed gross exaggerations and in support of this view he commented upon reports in the New-York and Boston papers at length. His only desire in referring to these statements was to do justice to the conduct of British officers, and also to explain how it was that he indulged the hope that upon further inquiry circumstances that appeared menacing would be amicably and satisfactorily arranged. He felt entire confidence that when the whole of the circumstances of the case were brought under the notice of the American Government it would be found that they would be disposed to treat the question in a conciliatory manner, and that our relations with those on the other side of the Atlantic would be maintained unimpaired. He would now inform the Honorable gentleman what the views of Her Majesty's Government were as to the claim of the American Government that the right of search or of visitation should be renounced. This right had no doubt been a constant source of irritation between the two nations, and, whatever might have been the practice of preceding Governments of this country, it had never been admitted by the Americans. It had become the duty, then, of Her Majesty's Government, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which had recently transpired, to inquire what were our rights; whether, if we had such rights, we should be prepared to stand by them; and whether, if we had them not, we ought not at once candidly to disclaim them. They had accordingly taken the advice of the law officers of the Crown *whose decided opinion was that by international law we had no right of search—no right of visitation whatever in time of peace. That being so, he need not say they had thought it would be unbecoming in the British Government to delay for one moment the avowal of this conclusion.* But while they perfectly acknowledged that England had no right to visit American vessels engaged in peaceful commerce, it would, on the other hand, be wrong to say that this country should abandon the policy which had so honorably distinguished her, or that she should cease to employ her fleets in putting down the slave-trade. On this point, the position taken by the British Government was exactly that which in one of the most able State papers had been laid down by General Cass in his letter to Lord Napier. In that document there was this passage:

"A merchant vessel upon the high seas is protected by her national character. He who forcibly enters her does so upon his own responsibility. Undoubtedly, if a vessel assume a national character to which she is not entitled, and is sailing under false colors, she cannot be protected by this assumption of a nationality to which she has no claim. As the identity of a person must be determined by the officer bearing a process for his arrest, and determined at the risk of such officer, so must the national identity of a vessel be determined at the like hazard to him who, doubting the flag she displays, searches her to ascertain her true character. There, no doubt, may be circumstances which would go far to modify the complaints a nation would have a right to make for such a violation of its sovereignty. If the boarding officer had just grounds for suspicion, and deported himself with propriety in the performance of his task, doing no injury, and peaceably retiring when satisfied of his error, no nation would make such an act the subject of serious reclamation."

This, he believed, was strictly the position which we were entitled to take by international law. The American Government had themselves acknowledged it on the face of Gen. Cass' State paper to be that which "no nation would make the subject of serious reclamation;" and this course Her Majesty's Government would instruct our cruisers in future to pursue. The Hon. gentleman had also asked whether any addition had been made to our fleet in the Cuban waters. During the time that Her Majesty's Government had been in office, no such addition had taken place. And he might say further that it had necessarily come under their consideration whether the continuance of our squadron in those waters was requisite for the object which we had in view, and whether there were not also attached to its continuance there objections of another and more serious character. It was obvious that the question of maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa was very different from the question of maintaining one on the coast of Cuba. *A squadron on the coast of Cuba was in the highway of American commerce. Each day it could not fail to meet numberless vessels of American origin peaceably engaged in trade.* And it was obvious that, as in carrying out the instructions given to them much must necessarily be left to the discretion of our officers, there must always be far greater risk of misunderstanding—if not collision—in the case of vessels in such a sea. Whereas, on the coast of Africa, where the commerce was much more scattered, it was much easier to ascertain the character of a suspicious ship than when she was among a number of other vessels pursuing lawful commerce. *It was, therefore, now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, whether it was not more desirable at once to withdraw our squadron from the Cuban waters.* The original plan by which that blockade was instituted, he was free to confess, was adopted at the suggestion of the American Government; but neither that Government nor the Government of this country at that time saw the grave objections to which it had since become liable. The honorable member had further asked him whether any additional instructions had lately been sent to this squadron. Now, there were the instructions to which the honorable member for Birmingham had alluded, and which were issued to our cruisers on the coast of Africa, at the time when Lord Aberdeen held office under Sir Robert Peel. His right honorable friend at the head of the Admiralty had found it necessary, since he came into office, to give even more stringent instructions, enjoining still greater caution and discretion on our commanders in the Cuban waters. Whether any instructions had been previously issued which had given rise to this increased activity on the part of our cruisers, he was not in a position to state. All he could say on the part of the present Government was that their earliest efforts were directed to inculcating the greatest care and prudence on those engaged in this delicate and difficult task. He need only add that he was sure he expressed the sentiments of every man, not only in the House, but in the country, when he stated that a more fatal thing for the civilization and happiness of the world could not occur than a serious misunderstanding between ourselves and the United States. Meeting this case, as they were prepared to do, in a frank and conciliatory spirit; relying on the just sentiments of the American Government, and also of the American people when they knew the truth, he believed he was not speaking too sanguinely when he said he had a confident hope that this difference would at an early date be satisfactorily and amicably settled.

Mr. Roebuck observed that things had happened in America which, if properly understood, would have led to different conclusions. Mr. Fitzgerald had, in most conciliatory terms, stated the views of Her Majesty's Government, which showed that he understood the delicate position in which he was placed. He (Mr. Roebuck) was bound to notice the difference of proceeding on the other side of the water; that language had been used in the American Congress in this matter, which was not worthy of gentlemen at the head of a great nation. We were desirous of maintaining good relations with the Americans, and to defend our rights without insulting them. We were only anxious to put down a great blot upon humanity—the Slave trade; and, to effect that, certain instructions had been given and young men might have gone a little beyond their instructions. He believed, however, the officers had merely done their duty. Sure he was that the people of England were desirous of preserving friendly relations with the United States, and if we wished to put down the Slave-trade it was not with the view of hurting anybody, but of benefiting mankind.

Lord J. Russell said, there could be no doubt that if Her Majesty's Government conducted these affairs in the very temperate spirit indicated by the honorable gentleman, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the House would accord them its ready support. The original instructions were issued by Lord Aberdeen, after a great deal of consultation with persons fully competent to advise him, and, among others, with Dr. Lushington. They were framed in the most temperate spirit, and after they were issued they were communicated to the Government of the United States. During 15 years those instructions had been acted on without any interruption to amicable relations. Now, the question arose whether the complaints that had been made had arisen from the increased vigilance—perhaps an overstepping of duty—on the part of commanders of British cruisers, or from the unwillingness of the Americans to submit to the execution of those instructions which for 15 years they had seen practically carried out? and, in either case, what was the duty of Her Majesty's Government? In the first case, their duty was to restrain the over zeal of our commanders, and it became us, as a great nation, to acknowledge and repair any wrong that had been done. If, on the other hand, the Americans were unwilling to see those instructions carried into effect, it would be for Her Majesty's Government to concert with the American Government such measures as might be necessary in such a case. It would never suit the purpose of the Americans, in carrying on their commerce on the Chinese seas, where piracy prevailed, if after a pirate ship had taken and plundered an American vessel, and perhaps killed the crew, she had only to hoist a British flag, and that flag was to protect her against examination. But as the honorable gentleman had justly said, these were two great nations having the same regard for the rights of humanity; and he (Lord J. Russell) did not think very much consequence was to be attached to the speeches made on this subject in the American Congress. He believed the interest of those two great nations was to remain united, and he was happy to hear that, whatever was to be their decision as to the disposition of the squadron, it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to deviate from that line of policy which we had now followed for so many years, and which policy we were justified in continuing.

Lord Palmerston suspected the excitement in regard to the outrages originated with the Slave-traders. He also concurred with Lord John Russell in thinking it was impossible to admit the naked principle, that the hoisting of the flag of any particular country was to be taken as an unequivocal proof that the vessel belonged to the country whose flag she hoisted. It was well known that every vessel carried for signal purposes the flags of various countries; and if the simple hoisting of the flag of England or the United States, or of any of the numerous South American States, were to be admitted as a complete and sufficient proof of the nationality of the vessel, piracy of every description would roam the seas with impunity, and every country possessing a mercantile navy would soon feel the disastrous consequences of such an admission. [Hear, hear.] He had not understood the honorable gentleman, the Under-Secretary, to have stated that the Government had adopted that principle to the extent to which he had referred.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Disraeli) had listened with very great satisfaction to the observations of the noble Lord, the member for London, and thought that the best answer to the violent speeches that had been made in the American Senate would be the calm and dispassionate discussion that had taken place that evening. His honorable friend, the Under-Secretary, in his statement on the part of the Government, had not stated what he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) might mention, that without conceding the point to which the noble Lord had just referred, and which they had not in any way conceded, her Majesty's Government, after pointing out the terrible abuse of their flag under the present system, and that piracy of the most flagrant character might be committed, had invited the Government of the United States to favor them with their suggestions as to the mode by which such things might be prevented, and had offered to take those suggestions into consideration, and, if possible, to combine with that Government in any arrangement that might promise a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which both Governments at present experienced. They had not as yet received any answer to that proposition, but he was inclined to believe that it would be received by the Government of the United States in the same spirit as it had been offered. His honorable friend had so fully entered into the question, as far as at present we were masters of the details, that it was not necessary, nor indeed would it be convenient for him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to go at any length into the subject. He confessed he looked forward with great confidence that the existing misconceptions would soon disappear, and that their occurrence now would lead to an understanding upon this subject that would prevent a renewal of them hereafter. He was sure that both the American Government and the American people, when they had examined thoroughly this subject, and had paused and pondered over all that had occurred, would feel that it was for the advantage of both countries, and for the benefit of civilization, that there should be some clear understanding as to the united course which both Governments should take upon this matter. Far from being alarmed, he was not displeased to hear that American ships-of-war had been sent into the Cuban waters, because the crews of those vessels would themselves be witnesses of what was taking place there, and he did not doubt that they would act with the same promptness and fidelity they had shown on other occasions, and to which the noble lord, the member for Tiverton, had borne witness. There was also another reason why he took no gloomy view of our relations with the United States, however threatening they might appear. It was because upon all the great principles of policy which influenced the system of the United States there was between the Government of that country and that of Her Majesty, generally speaking, a complete accordance. We witnessed, with no jealousy the general expansion of the United States; we did not find in the general course of their policy any cause of jealousy or distrust on our part; and, knowing that there was in general among the public men of America a sincere desire to cultivate friendly relations with the Government and people of this country, he could not allow an accidental ebullition to induce him to believe that a policy founded upon deep reflection and an intimate acquaintance with the mutual interests of the two countries could be terminated or in any way disturbed by circumstances which could only be regarded as of a transient nature, and which, if considered as of a minatory nature, assumed a far more serious character than their essential merits could justify.

Comments of the Press.

From the London Times, June 19.

There is an end of our differences with the States upon this disagreeable subject. We have yielded all they asked, and we were wise in doing so, because substantially they had right on their side as to the question of law. With regard to that of policy, as the blockade of the Cuban waters was adopted at the suggestion of the Government of the United States, and as they have taken a different view of the course to be pursued, it is no business of ours to compel them to consistency.

Having said this much with regard to the concessions which have been made on the part of our Government, we may add the expression of our belief that nine-tenths of the "outrages" about which so much disturbance has been made in the United States depend upon no better foundation than vulgar and unfounded clamor. If an American ship was hailed by a British war steamer, and asked where she was from and whither bound, straight this harmless act was called an "outrage." In another case the captain of another English war steamer civilly hails an American ship, and expresses a wish to communicate with her. The American skipper assents, whereupon a boat from the British steamer drops alongside, an officer steps on board, and requests to know, as before, where the ship was from and whither bound, saying nothing whatever about papers. The British officer then asks if he can be of any service to the American; the offer is declined, with thanks, and so he takes his leave. Is not this enough to send a true patriot into convulsions? In the face of outrages so fearful should not the North and South forget their internal feuds, and unite in one vigorous effort to maintain the honor of their common country? A good deal was made, in the course of the dispute, of a series of outrages alleged to have been perpetrated at Sagua la Grande. An American brig reaches port from that place. "Her captain says she was not troubled by the British, and he believes two-thirds of the stories in circulation about outrages, &c., *are made out of whole cloth.*" We will not go so far as to say that nineteen-twentieths and a fraction of the stories with which the credulity of our American friends has been recently fed are pure fictions, but we ourselves entertain no doubt upon the subject. We are now told that the crews of the Cuban trade report that British officers generally appear anxious to avoid giving offence. The stories about their being fired into turn out to be mere hallucinations on the part of the captains. At least, according to the testimony of the mates and crews, if they were fired at, there was neither flash, smoke nor report. The groundlings of the States are, however, more easily duped by "shaves" of this kind than any other population on the earth's surface, and among those who should know better there exists, we fear, too often a desire to make political capital out of the unfounded rumors of the day.

We look upon this dispute as at an end; but the graver question still remains, whether the traditional policy of this country with regard to the Slave-trade is to be continued. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that there is a large section of the British community which regards—as their fathers did before them—the inhuman traffic in the bodies of our fellow-creatures with unmitigated abhorrence and disgust. Lord Palmerston, who through a long political career has ever been consistent to this one object, still relies upon force. As we are about to withdraw our squadron from the Cuban waters, he trusts that the British Government will urge upon that of the States to send American cruisers to Cuba. These are the opinions of the old Anti-Slavery party, expressed by one of their oldest, ablest, and most consistent advocates. We believe, however, that this question of the Slave-trade is about to enter upon an entirely new phase. Our abhorrence of the traffic remaining just what it was, our means of repression will be different from what they have been. We shall rely more upon the natural play of human interests, and less upon the vigilance of our cruisers. How if it should turn out that, save in the abolition of Negro Slavery under our own flag, we have during the last half century done more evil than good—that we have not benefited, but injured the African? Thoughtful men are beginning to say that we have been mistaken in this manner, as we were mistaken about close boroughs and close ports. We have hitherto acted in obedience to a fiery indignation, not upon a well-matured opinion. We have been actuated rather by sentiment than by reason. The irresistible inference from the result of efforts continued for 40 years at least with unabated energy is, that coercion will not suppress the Slave Trade. Are we to persevere for ever in a course thus condemned?

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The *Constitutionnel* comments at length upon the abandonment of the right of search; finding occasion of much curious remarks upon the present attitude of Old England towards Young America. The admission of three new States is indicated as an evidence of the growth of the latter, before which, it is argued, the policy of the mother country finds it prudent to veil its ordinary arrogance, in anticipation of the career to which so rapid a development naturally points. "We need not," it remarks, "be astonished at the admiration mixed with apprehension exhibited by England, in view of this amazing progress of a people which she regards as the fruit of her own womb, and which supplies an indispensable aliment to her manufactures. For this darling offshoot she has only praises, caresses, and occasionally weaknesses we can readily excuse. Thus, when the right of visit is exercised with insolence and brutality by English men-of-war upon American merchantmen, purchased by foreigners, and supposed to be used in the negro traffic, the young Republic in a fret cries out, and discharges in the face of old England a rapid volley of provocations and invectives, sufficient to arouse the most phlegmatic, and irritate the most gentle, patient and apathetic of mankind. What is the result? Almost a miracle; England is in the wrong, and owns up with rare frankness. Her language on the occasion is judicious, temperate, conciliatory, even to the point of self-negation." The arguments of the *Times* in favor of concession are then discussed; and, it is added, "Europe cannot but applaud this amiable disposition of England towards the great Republic of the New World. The latter is right in asserting the freedom of the seas for its flag, and England is no more than just in condemning the abuse of power of which some officers of her navy have been guilty. On the other hand it is more than likely, what the Ministers of the Queen have hinted to Parliament, that there has been much exaggeration in the statements of the American Press. There is ground for hope, therefore, that, for the present at least, peace and good will, will not to be disturbed between the English and their American cousins, thanks to the energetic remonstrances of the latter, and to the prudence and moderation of the former."

The *Examiner* says: "Sidney Smith was right. It is high time that we should cease defending, and, in so doing, offending all the world. We must begin to take care of ourselves. We must begin to live more within our means of serving mankind. We must restrict our excessive issues of philanthropy. Let every fair endeavor be made to move other nations to put an end to the abomination of the Slave-trade, but if they will not do their duty, we cannot, single-handed, make up for all their omissions, and must withdraw from a work not only overtasking our powers, but exposing us to the danger of embroilment and war with the United States."

THE ISTHMUS CONTROVERSY.

American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship-Canal Company.

Statement of the Company—Its Charter Unrevoked and Nicaragua has no Power to Revoke It.

Office of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship-Canal Co., Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is the first time (and it is hoped that it may be the last) that our Company has felt constrained to obtrude itself on the notice of the public, and even now would not do so, were it not that some of the stockholders may be misled by the premeditated slander on our title, which appeared in the New-York Times, and New-York Daily *Tribune* of yesterday, and was again reiterated in the New-York *Tribune* of to-day.

The effects of this slander may be removed by a short statement of the history of the Company, the assaults made upon its rights by interested parties, their signal failures, and the relationship at present subsisting between the Company and the State of Nicaragua.

The 26th day of September, in the year 1849, the State of Nicaragua granted the privilege of constructing a Ship-Canal, or Railroad and water communication across its territory, between the two oceans, within *twelve years* from the ratification thereof by the Legislative Assembly. This contract or grant, was ratified by the Legislative Assembly, the same day. It has never been revoked, has been twice amended and is still subsisting.

The privileges granted were *exclusive*.

Thus it will be seen that by the terms of the original grant, the Company had until the 26th day of September in the year 1861, to complete the transit by means of a railroad and water communication.

The 11th of June, in the year 1850, the State of Nicaragua amended the grant, with the view to remove certain obscurities therein. Again, the 19th of June, in the year 1857, the State, through Mr. Yrissari, its Minister to the United States, entered into and signed a Convention with the Company further amending their grant.

This Convention was formally ratified in the City of Managua, by Tomas Martinez and Maximo Jerez, then Presidents of Nicaragua, the 27th day of July, 1857. At that time there was no Legislative Assembly in the State, as it had just passed through the Filibuster War, and sufficient time had not elapsed for an election. Subsequently, however, an election was held, and members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen.

They assembled at Managua in the month of November last, and among their first acts, viz: on the 14th, was one unanimously confirming the Convention of the 19th June, 1857.

The preamble of this Convention recites that the canal required by the original grant cannot be constructed, and therefore provides in Article I, as follows: "The obligation to construct a canal on the part of the Company is dispensed with, but in lieu of said canal the Company shall establish across the territory of the State, a communication by water and railroad, within two years from the ratification of this contract by the proper authorities of Nicaragua."

The "proper authorities" are the President and Legislative Assembly. Without confirmation by the last the convention would have been void. Thus it will be seen that our grant, and the amendments thereto, have all been perfected, and that the Company have two (2) years, from the 14th November last, within which to establish their route.

By the terms of the convention we have two years to make, and three months within which to "*commence* to make" the transit.

This convention was delivered to the Company, ratified by the Presidents, the 26th of October last. We were bound to *commence* to make the transit within three months thereafter, and we did commence by sending Mr. C. C. Fitzgerald to reconstruct the bridges on the road, and the road itself, between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. This work is still progressing, and nearly completed.

The canal company has not been a volunteer in any of the quarrels between the various applicants for the transit grants, from Costa Rica or Nicaragua, or both of them. It has merely decided as to the best method of protecting itself against the assaults of certain interested parties, who have been striving to procure the revocation of its franchises, and the investment of them in themselves.

Repeated applications have been made to Costa Rica, to Nicaragua and Costa Rica jointly, and afterwards to Nicaragua alone, by large steamship proprietors in the City of New-York, for the annulment of our grant, and these applications have uniformly been followed by proffers of large bribes to Government officials, as we have been officially informed. All these efforts proved ineffectual, although annoying, and our grant still remains unscathed.

According to a letter written by W. R. C. Webster, the agent of C. Vanderbilt, and addressed to him on the 27th of March last, from the city of Managua, it appears that he procured, "after considerable wire-pulling, a transit concession with this Government, **for your and Mr. Horace F. Clark's account.**" **On inquiry, we ascertained that, after the Government of Nicaragua repeatedly refused the application made in behalf of Vanderbilt and Clark, for an absolute grant, *one of its officers was induced to sign a conditional contract on their behalf.***

The "indefatigable Webster" had insisted to this official, (Gregorio Juarez,) that the Canal Company would neither commence, nor complete their work, within the time designated in their grant. Juarez, pretending to believe his statement, signed a contract with Webster, as the agent of Vanderbilt and Horace F. Clark, to the effect that they might establish a transit, provided the Canal Company did not within the time allowed to it. It was well known to Juarez at that time that the Company had already commenced its labors on the line of transit, and thus had brought themselves within the limitation prescribed by their grant. Such a contract, however, Webster was willing to take for his principals, rather than no contract at all. President Martinez regarded it as without present vitality, and as having no prospect of future vitality. He refused to submit it to the Legislative Assembly for ratification, and hence it is without power of becoming operative. That such was and is the contract of Vanderbilt is established by a letter of President Martinez to John E Body, Esq., our agent, dated at Managua the 27th of March last, in which letter, referring to the contract with Vanderbilt of the 8th of March, 1858, and to a conversation had with the said Body, General Martinez, says: "I repeated to you many times, that the Government had contracted a conditional engagement, that is to say, a contract, which is to have effect, if the contract at present existing with the company of which you are the worthy agent, should be *legally* forfeited."

Thus, it will be observed, that by this contract Messrs. Vanderbilt and Clark were empowered to do nothing unless our Canal Company was first *legally adjudged* to have forfeited its grant. What President Martinez meant by a legal adjudication may be seen from the following extract from the amendments to the Charter, ratified by the Legislative Assembly of Nicaragua, viz.:

"For any wilful breach or nonperformance of any of these stipulations, or of the others contained in the contract of the 19th June, of this present year, (1857,) or of the aforesaid Convention, of the 27th August, 1849, the Government of Nicaragua may annul the said contracts, after having submitted the question to the decision of Arbitrators as aforesaid, and after they shall have decided the question against the Company."

What the arbitration above alluded to is, will be seen from the following extract of the aforesaid contract of the 19th June, viz.:

"5. In order to simplify and expedite the object proposed in articles 33 and 34 of the contract of the 27th August, 1849, whenever it may be necessary to appoint Arbitrators to decide such disputes or controversies as may arise between the Government of Nicaragua and the Company, one Arbitrator only shall be appointed by each party, and in case of their disagreement, if the Arbitrators do not, within three days, select the third Arbitrator, application shall be made within ten days to the three oldest Ministers Plenipotentiary, or Ministers Resident, in default of Plenipotentiaries, or *Chargés d'Affaires*, in default of Ministers Residents, according to the dates of receptions in Washington, to select such third Arbitrator, and the Minister, or Diplomatic Representative of Nicaragua shall in no case be one of the three authorized to select. In case any one of these Ministers or *Chargés d'Affaires* shall excuse himself, or for any other cause should not be able to act, his place shall be successively supplied by the next oldest Minister or *Chargé d'Affaires*, according to the order of reception in Washington until the object is obtained. Persons interested in the company, or officers, agents, or the employes thereof, cannot be appointed arbitrators, nor can the officers, agents, or employes of the Government of Nicaragua be so appointed. The arbitration shall take place in the City of New-York."

It may be proper to add in this connection, that the State has never demanded arbitration nor has any taken place.

President Martinez, of Nicaragua, through the Secretary of Foreign Relations, (Gregorio Juarez,) did, in a communication dated the 30th of April last, address Mr. Yrissari, instructs him to apply to our Company for consent and authority to amend our charter so as to enable the State to contract for the construction of a canal with other parties. This consent the Company peremptorily refused to give, in a written communication, dated the 5th of June inst., addressed to the Minister, Mr. Yrissari, under advice from a high source.

Why the necessity of the Government of Nicaragua applying to our Company, for consent to amend our grant if it had already been revoked?

In this connection we may add, that we have within the last four days received official notice, that the contract with Mr. Belly for the construction of the Canal, contains a secret article, that the same shall be of no effect until the grant to our Canal Company shall become forfeited. Does this look like a revocation of our grant in favor of Cornelius Vanderbilt?

It will appear to the public not a little singular that his agent, the "indefatigable Webster," did not himself believe that he had secured for his principal by means of the grant of the 8th of March, anything of value, since, in a letter of the 27th of the same month, dated Managua, and addressed to his principal, he says: "So much, surely, I think I shall gain viz.: Secure the nullification of the Stebbins-Yrissari concession. This *desideratum* accomplished, the fight then, all will be an equal one; so far it has been sadly unequal. We have had to work against a fully ratified 'concession.'

I know positively that instructions were sent by the mail due in New-York on or about the 28th inst. (28th of March last,) to Yrissari to give Stebbins & Co. notice of the nullification of their charter."

It will hardly be necessary to add that Mr. Webster did not procure a nullification of our charter, nor did Mr. Yrissari receive any such instructions as those named in the letters.

In an original letter, dated the 2d of April, 1858, at San Juan del Sur, addressed to his friend and agent in this City, by "the indefatigable Webster," the following language is employed: "See that McMurray gets some funds,—he arrives with hardly $5, and I am so situated I am afraid to spend a dime. Bad policy, but out of nothing we must manage something. You will see by my letter to the Commodore, that if he will not accept of the steamers, I wish to dispose of them to the opposition shop. They will gladly *buy*. You are hereby empowered by me to dispose of them. You can *hedge* now if prudent. Here I am played out. Of course you will be entitled to your share of the steamers' sale. This well managed, must secure something handsome. Body, the agent of Stebbins & Co., would do anything to come to terms with me. I *cannot* commit myself. You being at Headquarters can pull and adjust the wires. I have confidence in you, and as long as you use me fairly, you will find me every inch a man."

These communications may prove the "indefatigable and dashing Webster" to be a valuable and trustworthy agent, but they do not prove any sincerity of conviction on his part that he has succeeded in acquiring any privilege of transit for his principals.

As to the pretended act of incorporation of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Horace F. Clark, his son-in-law, so pompously paraded in the columns of the *Tribune* this morning, we know nothing, have heard nothing, nor has the Minister of Nicaragua any information thereof, although his dispatches are as late as the 28th May last. The author himself professes to speak from a certified copy, by whom made or translated the public are not informed; perhaps it may be by the "indefatigable Webster." It is idle to dwell upon this point, since if it were true that any such decree of incorporation had been made, it is only an authority to do as corporators what might have been done before by *two* persons in their individual capacity—that is, *nothing at all until our charter is legally forfeited*; an event which Messrs. Vanderbilt & Clark will look for in vain.

We deem it proper to state that the letters of Webster before quoted from, were addressed by him, the one to Cornelius Vanderbilt and the other to Dr. James D. Whelpley, and by the latter were furnished to the Company (and are now on file) as the evidence of his authority to dispose of the boats on the river San Juan and Lake of Nicaragua.

On this authority, together with a power of attorney, executed by Webster to him, and which he presented simultaneously with the letters, he executed to the Company a bill of sale of the boats, in the month of May last. And yet we are credibly informed that the same James D. Whelpley is the author of the communications and of the "astounding disclosures" published in the Times and in the *Tribune*. [So far as the Times is concerned this is an entire mistake.—Ed. Times.]

The documents and letters before quoted and referred to, are now in the possession of the Company, or within their reach, and will be exhibited to every stockholder who may wish to inspect them.

Before the Press of this City again lends itself to the propagation of slanders against our title to the Transit Route, which evil disposed and interested parties will always be ready to furnish to it, we hope that the motives of such parties and the truth of their statements will, at least, be investigated. Less than this would be injustice to us, which we hope in future to escape. By order

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

☞ The Semi-Centennial anniversary of the Lowville Academy is to be celebrated on the 22d day of July next. The oration is to be delivered by the Hon. Daniel Ullmann, of this City; A. B. F. Taylor, Esq., of Chicago, will read a Poem, and a Historical Address will be delivered by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Albany.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

How Fires are Managed—The Paris Fire Department—Remedies for the Cholera—American Applicants—Journalism in Stockholm, &c

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 11, 1858.

We have had a fire, and although the Emperor did not come all the way to town to witness the valor of his fire department, and the efficiency of the little *squirts* they call engines, he was represented there by the greater part of his officials Since the burning of the *Manutention* three years ago we have had no great fire: three long years without a fire! (What would become of your "Short Boys" and "Dead Rabbits" in such a dearth of occasions for a general *scrimmage?*) The fire took place in an immense retail dry goods store—the *Grand Condé*, in the Rue de Seine—occupying 150 feet on the Rue de Seine and 100 feet on the Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine. The building was built of the ordinary Paris stone, was five or six stories high, and not only had all its contents consumed, but the walls subsequently fell in. The loss is perhaps three millions of francs, nearly covered by insurance.

But I do not speak of this fire simply because the event is rare in Paris, but because the operations of the fire department attracted my attention. The fire department is lauded here as perfection; and in one sense it is entitled to the appellation—in the prevention of fire; but certainly not in its cure. The fact that but one fire of importance has occurred in three years is sufficient evidence of its immense preventive ability; but a fire once under way, and it is powerless. For example, the Grand Condé caught fire in the evening, when the clerks were turning on the gas—a full jet of gas reached some light, inflammable goods at the moment of lighting, and thus the fire commenced. The place was consequently full of people, and by their aid the fire department was on the ground at the commencement of the accident. And yet they allowed the whole immense building, with all its valuable contents, to burn to the ground. Any why? Because their engines are mere syringes, and their hose companies *nul*.

The fire department of Paris, like the police, is a military organization, and consists of 1,000 men Its members are drawn from the army, and are under the control of the Minister of War, excep when on duty as firemen, when they obey the orders of the Perfect of Police. They are picked, and consequently efficient men, and are carefully drilled and trained in gymnastic exercises. They are enrolled for the same number of years as soldiers in the army, and cost the treasury annually 560,000 francs, a little over $100,000. They wear uniform, blue cassimere jacket, buttoned up to the throat, pantaloons of the same stuff, made large, and a brass cap. They have a strong leather strap around their bodies, in which there is a ring, and by which they can be suspended. Their principal arm is a fire-axe.

No theatrical performance takes place, not even a rehearsal, whether during the day or night, without a squad of firemen on the stage. They are also present at public concerts and balls, every place in fact over which the police extends its protection and its scrutiny, and that is everywhere but in the family circle. When they arrive at the place on which they stand guard, they first try all the hydrants and water-cocks to see that there is no difficulty in the supply of water. With such precautions as these, although our theatres often catch fire, as everywhere else, we have none burnt and very rarely an alarm.

But in the case of the Grand Condé we see the reverse of the medal. A flame suddenly shot up among inflammable material, and it was very soon too late for prevention. A genuine conflagration was to command, and the fire department only displayed the most miserable attempts at its accomplishment—attempts by which they were favored by the best fire-proof walls, the best fire-proof houses in the world. And they actually accomplished nothing. There was the Prefect of Police, all dressed up, and ponderous with importance; there was the commander of the army of Paris, in full regimentals; there was a whole squadron of inferior officers; the whole fire department; detachments of soldiers; doctors with an ambulance, and a traveling pharmacy for the wounded; hundreds of policemen to keep the admiring crowd back—admiring the gay costumes and the parading of the officials, by the light of the conflagration. When all was ready, when a thousand orders had been given, and the parade of the officials terminated, what was the result? Three or four streams of lazy water, so thin and so mild that it required ten minutes to break a pane of glass, and even then it was more than doubtful whether it was not the effect of the heat and cold on the glass that caused it to crack.

The French machines are very small, and only *throw* water. They must be supplied by buckets. On this occasion, lines were formed in all directions into which the policemen pressed men, women and children for the passage of buckets. Barrels on wheels were also put in requisition, but not a single hose. The river was only two hose lengths from the fire, hydrants were plenty, there was no wind, and yet the Grand Condé burned seven hours before the walls fell in, and it is burning yet at the eighth day, with engines constantly playing on it. All the walls of the neighboring houses have been damaged so that the people have left them, and props have been put up to save them from falling. All this results from a want of efficient machines and from too much official parade. I would rather see the rush, the crash, and the intelligent confusion of a New-York fire, with its sudden deluge of water and its instantaneous results, than this methodical, theatrically-arranged piece of acting with a grand *finale* of tumbling walls and ruined fortunes. I timidly ventured to suggest to a Frenchman that their machines and their appliances generally, for a violent conflagration, were deficient, when I was informed, in a very firm tone of voice, that, on the contrary, there was nothing that equaled them in efficiency in any other city of the world! And yet a Canadian machine, built on the American plan, on exhibition at the French Universal Exhibition of 1855, did as much execution at the burning of the *Manutention* as all the French machines combined.

The preventive side of the question, however, is immensely in favor of the French system. This system consists in a stringent law in regard to the mode of construction of houses, and in placing firemen, hydrants, reservoirs, and hose pipes, wherever there is most danger of a fire. With her powerful engines, if New-York would adopt this careful French preventive system, she would save millions of property annually. This is, in fact, one of the reforms she must sooner or later adopt.

A few years ago a philanthrophist of this country named BREANT died, leaving a legacy of 100,000 francs to the French Institute, to be paid to the person who should find a remedy for cholera, or the cause of cholera, or in lieu of these a cure for dartrous affections. The committee having in charge this legacy have just held their yearly meeting, and they announce that for the present year 163 applications have been made for the legacy, for supposed cures of cholera or discoveries of its cause. But the Committee declare that neither of the papers presented on the subject meet the requirements of the legacy. Among the documents forwarded was one from the United States, which I had placed in my hands, and which reads as follows:

"to the imperial Institut of france:

i sea by the papers that you offer one hundred francs to enny body that will discover a cure for the colery. Now without making enny pretenshons to a knowledge of medicine I think I am entitled to that money. last fall i was taking with the colery in its ashiatic form, and my wife who had seen several niggers in the disease declared she had never seen enny one worse. i allis keep in my house a little No. 6 and lobelie, and nowing full well the power of these things in bowel complaints, i resolved to give them a trile. I took first a strong dost of the No. 6 and lobelie, and then after waitin a while i took a strong injection of the same. i felt then as if my boddy was on fire, but the cholery got better, that give me and my wife encuragement and i repeated several times the same thing in the same way, and by that means and the blessing of God I am here to-day to tell you of this grate remedy. i cannot tell you how the No 6 is made, but i no it has a good deel of kyenn peper in it and you will find it in your medikle buks.

hopin i shall heer from you soon i submit my clame most respectfully, ———.

Justice of the Peace —— township, —— Co.,
State of ——."

It is a common word in France—"*L'Americain ne se doute de rien!*" In other words, "The American never dreams but that he will succeed." Our country squire will, no doubt, be disappointed at not receiving the hundred thousand francs; but he ought to take courage from the fact that JENNER and HARVEY, and other great discoverers in the medical world, died without having their discoveries appreciated. At the same time, it strikes one that he forgets that everybody's alimentary canal may not be as fire-proof as his own.

What a terrible destiny is that of liars in Stockholm! A Mr. LINDTHAL, a journalist, recounted one day lately in his journal that a certain young lady of the city of Stockholm had been guilty of incest—a grave charge undeniably, but listen what became of it. Mr. LINDTHAL was taken before the tribunal, and there it was proven that the charge was false. He was condemned—but to what—to death! More than that, he was condemned to have his head chopped off on a block! God save you veracious editors of America from the judges of Stockholm? But this is not all: There is a word for the lawyers. The sentence of the Court concluded thus: "Convicted of having accepted knowingly an unjust cause, the defender of Mr. LINDTHAL is condemned to one month's imprisonment and perpetual interdiction from the practice of his profession." What would become of your Busteeds, your Grahams and your O'Conors if such a barbarous jurisprudence should obtain amongst you? Othello's occupation would be gone.

A strange scene occurred a few morning's ago, very early in the morning, at one of the obscure Churches on the fashionable side of town—that of the cité d'Antin. Six women of that class known as Princesses without principalities, of that class that etiquette names Madam, although neither married nor widows, met in the little Church to have a mass, for which one of the number paid, for the repose of the soul of the Prince ACHMET, heir to the viceroyalty of Egypt, lately drowned in the Nile. This Prince spent a year in Paris, not long ago, to learn the French language, and he was obliged to have a Professor, to whom he paid the bagatelle of three hundred thousand francs. (The Prince had a fortune, as you know, of more than two hundred millions of francs.) But it is not out of place to inform the reader that the Professor was of the feminine gender, and what renders the affair still more piquant, she was an Italian, speaking just enough French for her proper wants. It was the Professor, Mme. B., and five of her friends who, in memory of the Prince ACHMET, bought the mass of the other morning. It was, perhaps, contrary to the Prince's religion, but it was a consolation to the fair mourner.

In M. GUIZOT'S memoirs, just published, we find the following appreciation of LAFAYETTE:

"I cannot think of M. DE LAFAYETTE without a feeling of melancholy affection. I never knew a character more generous, more kind for all, a greater friend to justice, one readier to risk all for his faith and his cause. His kindness, although *banale* towards individuals, was none the less true and profound for humanity in general. His courage and his devotion were ready and serious, under appearances of a contrary character, and of as good alloy as of good grace. He has had, in his life, a constancy of sentiments and of ideas, and days of vigorous resolution, which would do honor to the firmest friends of honor and of resistance. But he lacked political judgment, discernment in the appreciation of circumstances and of men, and he had a *laisser-aller* on his own declivity, a carelessness on the probable results of his actions, a permanent and indistinct need of popular favor, which made him float much beyond his intentions, and threw him often into influences of an inferior order, often even into influences as contrary to his moral nature as to his situation. Republican in his soul without daring to either brave or proclaim the republic, he rejected as obstinately as vainly the return of royalty, and, before the Chamber of 1815, irritated without being alarmed, he engaged himself, there to remain as long as the Restoration lasted, in the ranks of his enemies. From 1820 to 1823 he was not the real chief, but the instrument and the *ornament* of all the secret societies, of all the conspiracies, of all the projects of revolution, even of those of which, had they succeeded, he would have disavowed and combatted the results." MALAKOFF.

FROM THE WEST.

Interesting Letters from Captain Marcy.

Through the politeness of Dr. MARCY, of this City, we are permitted to publish the material portions of several letters written by his brother Captain R. B. MARCY, while on his way back from New-Mexico to Camp Scott, addressed to members of his family here, and but recently received. They contain particulars relative to his expedition, which will be read with interest at the present time:

CAMP ON THE ARKANSAS.

The last letter I wrote you was from Fort Union, just upon my departure. From that place I went to the extreme outer settlement called 'Ryado,' where I had concentrated all my horses and mules (1,200 in number) and I remained there five days, waiting for my escort, and making preparations for the march to Utah. Capt. BOWMAN, Lieuts. HENDRON and DU BOIS joined me there with 150 men.

While we were detained there, the owner of the ranche or farm, sent to Taos, 50 miles, hired three musicians, and gave us two balls or fandangoes, which the young gentlemen enjoyed very much. You will, probably, ask where the ladies came from. These ranches have a great many Mexican families connected with them, and here we found about 30 Signorettas who were dressed quite *comme-il-faut*, and really were very graceful. The lowest Mexican man or woman is never awkward, and I was astonished to see the cook from the kitchen of our host with his greasy apron, dancing a sort of Mexican polka with as much ease and grace as a dancing-master. I only danced once with Mrs. MAXWELL, the hostess, who is a native of New-Mexico, and whose father is a Frenchman. The ball was given exclusively for our benefit, and of course we were in duty bound to attend. The proprietor of the ranche had received a large sum of money from me for mules and horses, and he wished to make our stay with him agreeable.

THE GRASS ON FIRE—A NARROW ESCAPE.

We marched from that place on the 18th of March and have been traveling ever since. Yesterday we were all very much alarmed at the cry of fire in camp. On going out, I discovered that some one had set the dry grass on fire above us, and it was coming like a race-horse directly towards our camp, driven by a fierce tempest of wind. I called all the men; pulled up the tents; piled everything into the wagons in the utmost confusion, and dragged them to a place of safety. I then hurried to the large supply train of 40 large wagons which were standing perfectly exposed to the fire, and upon which the entire fate of our expedition depended, as it contained all our provisions, and we commenced burning the grass around so as to prevent the fire from sweeping over them, but before we had finished our preparations to meet the approaching fire, it came in an immense sheet of flame twenty feet high, sweeping everything before it in a most terrific manner, and enveloped a part of the wagons; for a moment I supposed they were all doomed, but the burning we had previously done fortunately stopped it, and it soon passed on, and I assure you I never felt more relieved. The only damage was the burning of my tent, which was 200 yards from the fire. It caught some sparks driven by the wind. Shortly after the fire one of my men came in, and reported that he had been out hunting with one of the teamsters, a Mexican; that they were crawling up to a deer, and that he had accidentally shot the Mexican through both legs. I immediately sent the Doctor for him, and had him brought to camp. He was the same Mexican who came with me from Utah, and prevented us from getting lost and perishing in the mountains, and the same man who went ahead and brought us back provisions, when we were living on starved mules. I shall not forget him, and shall see that he has everything to make him comfortable. He will ride in my carriage until he gets well.

THE MORMONS APPREHENDED BUT NOT DREADED.

I had an express from Fort Union, a few days since, telling me that Colonel JOHNSTON had written to the War Department that the Mormons were threatening to take away my animals before I reached the camp of the army, and that an express had gone to the Headquarters of this Department, to send more troops with me. If this is true, I shall soon get an order to stop and wait for the reinforcements. I regret this very much, for I do not believe the Mormons dare attack us, &c. if they do, I believe we can whip them; moreover, this will delay us several weeks. The Mormons boast a great deal of what they intend to do, but they do not execute their threats.

I shall send this letter by an ox-train which goes from here to Fort Leavenworth, at about twelve miles a day. I suppose you will get it in some time next Summer. I shall have another ox-train leaving me for the States in about three weeks, and I will write you another then. R. B. MARCY.

P. S.—I have just received the order to stop and wait for Colonel LOOMIS, with three more companies, to escort me back to Utah. This has been done by General SCOTT'S order. We stop here twenty days. R. B. M.

THE BOILING FOUNTAIN.

The Captain, writing from "Camp on Fontaine, qui Bouille," April 6, says:

"Since I wrote to * * * *, a few days since we have been traveling towards Utah, without anything of interest occurring to please or annoy us. The weather has been beautiful, and our animals, which constitute the principal objects that require my attention, are doing well. We have to remain about ten days at this place, awaiting Col. LORING'S arrival, with large reinforcements, to join my command, and proceed with us to Camp Scott.

I went about twenty miles, yesterday, to visit a mineral spring, which gives the name to this stream—'Fountain that Boils,'—and I found it one of the greatest natural curiosities I have ever met with. There is a very round and smooth rock, elevated several feet above the earth, with an oval top, and directly upon the summit is a round basin, like an artificial fountain, into which comes from the bottom a stream of water as large as my arm, with as much force as if thrown by a fire-engine. The basin remains filled constantly, but does not run over, having a subterraneous outlet. On tasting this water, much to my astonishment, I found it very similar to Congress water, only much more pleasant. I drank large quantities of it, and it produced a delightful sensation, giving me a voracious appetite for the hunter's dinner, which my guide set before me, in the shape of a deer's head, roasted before the fire, without salt, bread, or any condiments whatever. We made a most *sumptuous* repast, and returned to camp much pleased with our day's excursion.

If this spring was placed in any of the Eastern States, it would be decidedly more popular than the Congress Spring, I have no doubt. It is supposed by the people in the country to be pure soda water, but it probably contains other salts. The Indians call it the 'Big Medicine Spring,' and whenever they pass it, they put a propitiatory offering into it, in the form of kettles, cups, arrows, &c.

We have great abundance of game here, and, indeed, we have not been without deer, antelope, turkeys, or bear meat, for the last three weeks. This, with onions, potatoes, &c., makes our fare better than it was on our trip over the Mountains last Winter.

It will probably be two months yet before we get back to the Army, and we are very impatient to get there. By the time that we get back, the troops from Leavenworth will probably be near the army. We shall have about 450 men in our party, and if the Mormons come out to meet us it will be for the purpose of trying to stampede and run off our animals in the night; but they will not attempt to fight us. We shall keep out scouts all the time, and if they come near us we will know it before they have an opportunity to get any of our animals."

Information from the Captain of a later date has since been received. The fine weather and agreeable times on the first part of the march were suddenly and unexpectedly checkered by a severe and violent snow storm, during which the men and cattle suffered severely. A few of his men perished, and horses, mules and oxen in large number were missing; many were afterwards found dead on the path of their flight. By the last dispatch from the West the Captain and company, with their large purchase of animals, were fifty miles from Camp Scott.

OREGON.

The People of Oregon—Reply to Attacks on their Character in Connection with the Indian Wars.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During a residence of five years in Oregon, just terminated, I have noticed reflections on the Oregonians as a people in the columns of the Press of this City, and this morning in the letter of your San Francisco correspondent, which are eminently unjust, and calculated to place the hardy settlers of that distant Territory in a false light before the world.

I am not disposed to quarrel with, or to impute uncharitable motives to those who thus deeply injure the people of Oregon, but misstatement and misconstruction of facts, is just as injurious to their fair fame, and to their rights, as intentional perversion.

At a distance of six thousand miles of ocean trave from a people, it is difficult to judge their character from isolated facts and occurrences. Especially is this true when the facts relied on to prove certain charges, instead of implicating *the people*, simply may be true as regards a very small and irresponsible portion of a given community.

For instance, the general charge has been made, more than once, and is now broadly intimated by your correspondent, that "Indian wars are inaugurated by the people of Oregon as a money-making affair and for selfish purposes."

Let us examine this charge. In all Indian wars there are two views taken as to their cause; one party contending that outrages on the part of the whites, and the other that Indian atrocities were the cause; this has ever been the case, and doubtless ever will be. An attentive observer, however, knows that to some extent both views are wrong, and both are right.

As long as we have frontiers where the white population meets the red; where our boasted civilization carries with it bad whisky, licentiousness, and disregard of the rights of inferiors—presenting to the Indian the worst specimens of our race, and making him a more degraded, suspicious, and violent character than in his natural state, so long constant quarrels and outrages will occur on the border, till those broils ripen into general war. This is a law that will govern anywhere; not more in Oregon than in Kansas or Minnesota.

The most lawless and ungovernable part of our population finds its way to the extreme borders, and if Government fails to make adequate provision for restraining them, surely it is beyond the power of the people at a distance, and who are engaged in their peaceful avocations, either to control them or to provide against the results of their criminal conduct.

Now, suppose such facts as have been relied on to calumniate the people of Oregon are true, viz: That Indians have frequently been shot down in cold blood, that their women have been abused, that men active in these outrages were to be benefited by a war—what then? Are the 40,000 settlers of Oregon, scattered for hundreds of miles through her numerous and extensive vallies, transforming that distant wilderness into a blooming and delightful land; are these men and women to be held up to the world as cut-throats and assassins, as willing to dabble their hands in human blood for gain of money; or shall the plain unvarnished truth be told, that Government has failed to place on its exposed frontiers adequate restraints to provide against outrage and bloodshed?

Perhaps at this point I am met by the sneering taunt, "Your people went readily and heartily into the war, willing to justify its cause and to make money out of Government."

Grant that the war of 1855 and '56 in Oregon was deliberately brought on by whites; I say grant it for the sake of giving a color of truth to the charges made, for I do not admit it, and I deem it susceptible of proof that to the vascilating policy of the General Government, more than to any other one cause, are we to look for the origin of that war; I say grant the charge as against a very small portion of the population of Oregon, who, as a people, are as guiltless of provoking the war as are the people of New-York—and what then? What agency or responsibility in provoking the war attaches to the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer or the merchant, distant 100 or 200 miles? In what sense are these men culpable, or to be held up to public execration as eager for blood, and ready to rob the common treasury?

A few moments of reflection will convince any reasonable man that great injustice is done to a people, composed of intelligent and honest settlers from every State in our Union, when they are thus accused. When, at the urgent request of the commanding officer of the United States troops in the Territory, our Governor called on the people to arm and to furnish supplies, they responded with alacrity. Shall this, instead of the usual meed of praise, be cause of condemnation?

With a savage and excited foe on the north and on the south, threatening with fire and sword both ends of the Territory at once; with a small United States force, by their own confession too weak to afford protection; when defenceless women and children were outraged, scalped and burned with their own dwellings, what was duty?

The question comes home to us all. It came to me as at that time representing the oldest American commercial house in the Territory, and had I refused such coöperation and assistance as was in my power, my name would have been execrated, and justly, as one who could calmly look on the smoking ruins of the settler's dwelling, the murder of his family and the blotting out of the fair settlements of Oregon.

I wish to put it on record, as one who knows whereof he affirms, that all such charges, general and wholesale in their character, *are baseless and untrue*, as much so as to hold the people of New-York responsible for the garroting, the shoulder-striking, the robberies and the murders that are constantly occurring here, not the acts of the people of New-York, but of the comparatively small number of lawless and vile characters that infest the City.

Trusting, Sir, that hereafter a fair discrimination will be made, and censure placed where it belongs, I am yours, very truly, JUSTICE.

KANSAS

Gen. Lane's Trial for Murder—Progress of the Case—Close of Testimony.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SEVENTH DAY.

LAWRENCE, Monday morning, June 21, 1858.

A lengthy and spirited debate came up this morning in reference to the appearance of the Lawrence *Republican, Extra*, on Saturday evening, containing what purports to be a full report of the testimony taken on the case down to that hour. The counsel for the prosecution contended that the report was partial and distorted, and calculated to prejudice the public mind in reference to the facts in the case. He was surprised to see the evidence in circulation contrary to the request of the Court on the opening of the examination. On the other hand, the counsel for the prisoner claimed that nobody was ever responsible for what reporters do. They were allowed a table in Court, but nothing they do should have a particle to do with this case. They might mould the public, but not the Court. A reporter's or an editor's opinion was no better, said Col. YOUNG, than any other man's. He cared for none of them. The only thing that ever interested him in a newspaper, was an advertisement giving the price of bacon.

B. F. Gates, cross-examined—I told Gen. Lane at the time I went to his office for him, when Mr. Jenkins came there for water, that Mr. Jenkins had been there and had made threats, and was coming again, and that Mrs. Lane wanted him to come home, because he was afraid Jenkins would come in his absence; I told him Jenkins said he was going to have possession of that place; that is all I recollect; Mr. Jenkins did say words to that effect at the well; I have stated all the threats that I recollect of hearing Jenkins make at the gate; he might have made others, from the fact that he was saying something all the time after he left the gate; it might have been threats; I have no recollection of his saying, after passing the gate, "Come on boys, let us kill the d—d villains;" but I heard him say "Come on;" I had knocked down the stile, and was repairing it when they came; I knocked it down by request of Lane; I have been in Mr. Collamore's office since the affray; I did not then state that the language of Henry Jenkins, when delivering the message to Lane, was "Jenkins is coming over after water," nor did I state that these were all the words I heard Henry use—nor did I there say that Lane's answer was, "Tell Jenkins not to come;" I have no recollection of saying there that the three last shots were pistol shots, and that I saw no gun or rifle on the ground; I might have stated that I heard a report after Lane fired, and that Lane stumbled at the time; that I did not know at the time what caused it, but that Lane told me afterwards that he received the shot in the knee then; I might have stated, also, that I did not know who fired that shot, for I was looking at Lane when he stumbled; I think I also stated that after that shot which wounded Lane I heard three shots fired at Lane; I knew it because I saw a pistol in each man's hand, and saw each man fire; I think I did state to Mr. Ropes, on the day of the affray, that Mr. Lane fired the first shot; I want to explain in these words: I was much excited on that day, and made statements that were incorrect; I have conversed with General Lane casually since the occurrence, perhaps three or four times; I would not swear I had not ten times.

Adjourned to afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

Cross-examination continued—Gen. Lane might have read in my hearing an affidavit of the whole affair; I recollect having heard him read a paper commencing, "I, James H Lane, being duly sworn, do depose and say;" I have not paid enough attention to it to repeat half a sentence of it; I may have heard Lane say that he fired before three shots were fired at him; I cannot say how many times I have heard that document read.

Direct resumed—Gen. Lane has never told me anything that he wished me to testify to, nor have I told him what I would testify to; I was not under intense excitement on the day I went into Mr. Collamore's office.

The best joke of the day occurred here. The Court has been very fastidious in prohibiting all smoking during the examination, and several have been ordered to "stop smoking" in His Honor's presence. Just now the Court calls out, "What's that? Who's smoking there? Gentlemen will please not smoke in this room;" when some one immediately cries out near the door, "The boys are burning shavings in the street." The whole crowd was convulsed with laughter, in which the Court reluctantly joined, feeling that he was well sold. Nevertheless, the smoke continues to pour in from the windows, and the shavings may soon expect to be fined for contempt of Court.

Mrs. Mary Ann Mandell, sworn—I live near Gen. Lane's, in West Lawrence, the first house west from Lane's; I was within sight of the affray between Lane and Jenkins; I first saw some persons coming towards Lane's; there were four or five of them; I did not see them stop at the gate; they were in the yard the next I observed of them; I was in the door of my house, and there is no obstruction between where I stood and Lane's yard; I first saw one I supposed to be Mr. Jenkins, walking towards Lane's house, and one I took to be Lane, coming out with a gun; I did not notice the men in the back part of the yard any more, but watched Lane; Lane walked out a few rods, and I was wondering what he was going to do with his gun; I looked back to the other company and saw a man approaching; I saw Lane at that raise his hand and wave it; I then heard reports, and saw Lane raise his gun; I saw him after he raised his gun wave his hand again—then heard a report, as I supposed from Lane's gun; I looked towards the men and saw an object falling out of sight; saw Lane turn and go into the house; heard three reports as he was going in; this was all done as quick as a look; I went in and closed the door and saw no more; as Gen. Lane raised his gun there were three reports; the two first were very near together; the third was about the same time Lane fired; there was but a short interval between the third and fourth; I could hardly tell which preceded, but think the lightest was the first; I supposed the fourth report to be from Lane's gun, because it was louder, and I saw the smoke from his gun rise after the report; I saw smoke rise from the other discharge, also; I saw it, only after Lane had fired; did not see Lane move from the spot where I first saw him stop and raise his gun, till he fired; I did not hear any altercation between the parties; I am sure by his being in a range with a white spot on the fence, that he did not move after he first took his position until he fired; I could not see what the person who fell had in his hand.

Cross-examined—Those four persons all entered the gate about the same time; at that time I did not see Lane; I first saw him coming out with his gun; the last time I saw Jenkins, before Lane fired, the object he held in his hand was raised above his head; I heard seven reports in all; one louder than the rest, that I took to be the gun; the others all about the same; I saw no one of the four have a gun.

J. F. Legate, sworn—I know Gains Jenkins, and saw him the morning before his death; I saw Mr. Jenkins drink three or four times that forenoon; when I last saw him, same afternoon, just before he left for home, I think he was considerably under the influence of liquor; I know it was liquor he drank, because I drank out of the same bottle three times with him; it was whisky, and the fourth time I called for Port wine, and he called for whisky, as before.

J. G. Haskell, sworn—I know Gains Jenkins, and saw him in the forenoon of the day of his death; I thought he had been drinking; I was only with him a moment; I did not see him but a moment; I had never seen him before when he was under the influence of liquor; it might have been excitement, but there was something unusual about him; he was nervous and talked about his claim, and said he was going over to get water; he said Lane had locked up his well and would not allow him to come there after water; he said he was going over, however, and should take water out of the well; it might have been excitement that caused the appearance.

The evidence for the defence will close to-morrow morning. RANDOLPH.

EIGHTH DAY.

Thomas Guest, sworn—I live in West Lawrence; my residence is properly designated on the diagram shown in Court; my house is on the same quarter section with Jenkins; I have a good well of water that was dug last September; Mr. Jenkins' family have been getting water, since the affray, out of my well.

Frederick Nichols, sworn—I shall be fifteen years old next August; I went over to Mr. Lane's yard just as soon as I heard of the affray, about half an hour after it happened; I saw Henry Jenkins take the axe from the edge of the garden and carry it away; that was on the west part of General Lane's yard, near where Mr. Jenkins' body laid; I saw the blood where they said the body laid; the axe was northwest from where the blood was, and might have been four or five feet from it; Henry Jenkins took the axe and carried it over to his uncle's house.

Cross-examined—I know the character of an oath; I came to notice the axe because I was looking that way when he picked it up; there was a great crowd over there; I am positive about the place I saw the axe; the blood was just on the edge of the plowed ground.

Adjourned to 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

A. H. Mallory, sworn—I was acquainted with Gains Jenkins; I remember a conversation with him just a week before his death; it was in the streets of Lawrence; on that occasion he made threats; he said he wanted some water out of that well, and that Lane had acted ugly with him; that Lane had refused to let him get water, and that he (Jenkins) had smashed down the gate, and that Lane had nailed it up; he said he would have water there at all hazards, let the consequences be what they would; I advised him to not have an altercation with old Lane, because it would be but a short time before the difficulty about the claim would be settled; he said he had borne enough, and he would be d——d if he would not have water there; I have never conveyed any portion of these threats to Gen. Lane.

The counsel for the prosecution objected to the testimony of Mr. Mallory, on the ground that it had not reached the ears of Lane before he committed the act. Decision waived by the Court at present. But little progress has been made to-day, as witnesses have not been present when wanted. The defence has nearly closed.

A man was shot at Monticello, in Johnson County, last Sunday. The particulars are yet unknown. No late war news. The thermometer stands at 91° to-day in the shade. RANDOLPH.

LARGE CAMP MEETING.—A large Methodist Camp meeting has just closed at Bergen, Genesee Co., N. Y. There were about one hundred tents, and the number of persons present reached $5,000. Such meetings have not been common in Western New-York for the last twenty years.

The Woodman Divorce Case.

SUIT OF O. O. WOODMAN, IN NEW-ORLEANS, FOR A DIVORCE FROM HIS WIFE—THE SCENES AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL—"BABIE" FURNESS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 23.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MORGAN.—This suit for divorce was brought in this Court last Autumn, by O. O. Woodman, against his wife, *née* Caroline Thomas. The answer of defendant was subsequently filed on the 1st of December, in which the allegations of plaintiff are denied, &c. We were refused a copy of the answer by the Clerk of the Court, and were, and are still, unable to give it to our readers on that account.

The case was called yesterday; Messrs. Foute and Clinch for defendant, and Chilton for plaintiff. When we entered the Court-room the first witness for the plaintiff was being examined. Her name is Mary Barrett, and acted as lady's maid to Mrs. Woodman in New-Orleans. She stated that the parties in this suit had rooms in the St. Louis Hotel, where they remained during the Winter of 1856; saw Mr. Furniss; he visited Mrs. Woodman quite often at her parlor; knew that notes passed between them; knew that their conduct attracted attention; two of the chambermaids were in the habit of watching; did not apprise Mrs. Woodman of the fact; the chambermaid Ann Kavanaugh, showed her a letter in Mrs. Woodman's handwriting; does not know what became of it; could not swear to any lady's handwriting; not even her own. [The witness' own letter was shown her, but she said she could not swear to it, for it might be copied.] [The Court was of opinion that if the witness could not tell her own hand it did not think she could tell another's.] [Mr. Chilton said that the witness wrote a beautiful hand, and there was no want of judgment on her part, but a probable conscientiousness.] Said the letter was signed "Carry," and commenced "my Dear Pet;" did not see the direction. [The Court decided that the testimony in reference to said letter would not be admissible.] Does not know how long it was after Mrs. Woodman left that Mr. Furniss remained; Mrs Woodman told her that Mr. Furniss was a cousin of hers, that they had been to school together, and that she felt very lonely when they were not together; saw him breakfast with her in her room in the morning about ten o'clock; Mr. Woodman generally left the room about seven o'clock and did not return until dinner; Mr. and Mrs. Woodman usually dined at four o'clock in the Ladies' Ordinary; this was in 1856; they occupied two rooms, one a bed-room and the other a parlor, with a door between; Mrs. Woodman usually saw company in her parlor; never saw any other gentleman there but Mr. Furniss alone; has seen Mr. Woodman in the parlor at the same time that Mr. F. was there; it was when he came in to dinner; never saw Mr. F. dine with Mrs. Woodman; never saw Mr. W. breakfast with his wife in the parlor; never saw Mr. Woodman come in when Mr. F. and Mrs. Woodman were taking breakfast; the door was always closed, but could not say if it was locked; she generally remained all day in Mr. W.'s bedroom; on some occasions she was out for an hour; Mrs. W. was always in her morning dress at breakfast; does not know how Mr. F. knew when she was ready to receive him; some notes passed between them; does not know the nature of them.

Mary McGuire, sworn—Is acquainted with the parties in this suit; has seen Mr. Gardner Furniss; first met Mr. and Mrs. Woodman at the St. Louis Hotel in 1856, where they remained all Winter; does not recollect seeing Mr. F. in Mrs. W.'s room, nor *vice versa*; heard a great many scandalous reports; had a good chance to see what was going on; she did not believe them, however, and thought Mrs. W. was much wronged.

O. W. Hazard, sworn—Has been in this city since October last; resided prior at East Cambridge, near Boston; saw Mrs. Woodman about the last of July, 1857, at Cambridge, at my father's house; is eighteen years of age; she was there about two weeks; knows Mr. Gardner Furniss; first met him at my mother's house, but not under that name; he visited Mrs. Woodman every day; he was introduced as Victor Destrian; Mrs. W. then went to the Winthrop House, Boston; Mr. Furniss continued his visits; his mother is a sister of Mr. Woodman; did not see Mr. W. there at the time; witness dined with Mrs. W., in her room, at the hotel, nearly every day; on one occasion she came to the door, and said she did not wish any dinner, and asked him to get his in the ordinary; did so; returned to her room, as requested, in half an hour, and found Mr. Furniss there; he returned a few moments before she expected him; Mrs. W. introduced him, for the first time, to Furniss, under the name of Victor Destrian; the next day his mother was sent for, and dined with Mrs. W., who seemed much excited, and said she had had some trouble; she went out home, and said the room at the hotel was haunted; returned, however, and took the same room; said it was still haunted, and wanted witness to get her a carriage to go out home; heard somebody groan in the bed-room; took her to the public parlor, making an excuse, and went back; she tried to prevent him; the parlor was on the same floor; went back and heard somebody groan; went to the private parlor; the bedroom was divided by heavy curtains; pulled the curtain aside, and looked under the bed, and saw Mr. Furniss there; Mrs. W. did not know whether she had seen Mr. F.; she requested him, however, not to say anything about what he had seen; Mrs. W. then went out home, where she remained until she left the city, about a week ago, and then left for New-York; she told him the real name of Victor Destrain before she left; he took a note from her to Mr. F., in Boston, secretly; she told him not to mention it; witness went to New-York with her; found Mr. Woodman there about an hour subsequent; took rooms at the New-York Hotel, Broadway; when on the boat Mrs. W. exchanged signals at the supper-table with a man sitting on her left; Mrs. W. told him (when she found she was observed) that it was a friend from the South; he was a stout, large person; knows it was not Furniss; saw him in the saloon up to twelve M., but does not know what became of him after that; Mr. Furniss came to the New-York Hotel about five minutes after they arrived, and went to Mrs. W.'s room, and asked for her; he told Mr. F. that was her room, but that she was dressing; he said nothing, but walked into her parlor; witness told her that Mr. F. wished to see her; she came out, and F. wanted witness to leave; Mrs. W. said he should remain; F. did not like it; Mrs. W. sent him to find from Mr. Merritt, Cedar-street, when Mr. Woodman would be there; found Mr. Woodman and Mr. Merritt together at the said office; when he left the hotel Mr. F. was in Mrs. W.'s parlor; Mr. W. got in the carriage and rode within two squares of the hotel and then got out; he was surprised to see witness, and said that he had sent Mr. C. Thomas, her brother, after his wife; when he got out of the carriage he sent witness back to Mr. Merritt's to ask him to come to the hotel immediately; did so; in about fifteen minutes went with him to the hotel; saw Mr. W. coming out of the hotel; he was pale and much excited, and seemed to be out of his mind; witness was sent for by Mrs. W.; went up, found her much excited, and but partly dressed; helped her dress and staid with her half an hour; Mr. Merritt came up and took her away; remained with Mr. Woodman; when he was in Mrs. Woodman's room some of the servants came in for Mr. Furniss' clothes; they were lying on top of the armoire in the bedroom a short time after Merritt left with Mrs. Woodman; Mr. Woodman and Mr. Merritt came back and took me to Mr. Merritt's house, where Mrs. Woodman was; witness entered Mr. Merritt's house alone; when going from the hotel, Mr. Woodman instructed him not to let any one see Mrs. W., and not to allow any one to purchase anything for her without witness's knowledge; Mr. W. and Mr. M. drove out to the latter's country place and staid three days; came back and entered Mrs. W.'s room, and lit it together; Mrs. W. requested him one day to get her some laudanum; remained there about four weeks under the instructions of his uncle; on the second day Mr. Thomas came to see her; witness went to Boston; staid about two weeks and came back; reached New-York on the 3d of October; he met Mr. Furniss then in front of Niblo's; he asked me to take a package; [recognised the package in Court, also one given a few days subsequent;] in one of the packages was a likeness of Mr. Furniss; witness gave them to Mr. Woodman and not to his wife; has seen Mr. Furniss write his name. [Showed a card with his signature.] Mr. Chilton here read a letter from Mr. Furniss, enclosing slips from letters written to him by Mrs. W. Several other letters were read in a mumbling tone by him. We were unable to take them down, and he and the clerk refused to allow us to look at them.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Woodman was at one time at the Revere House, Boston, but his mother did know it; recognized Mr Furniss under the bed at the Winthrop House; his face was turned towards him; never had much to say to him in Boston; always addressed him as Destrian; at the time he gave the card to witness he asked him to come to his room; this was subsequent to the carrying of the packages spoken of; left New-York on the 7th of October, in company with Mr. Woodman, for New-Orleans; did not know where Mrs. W. was until a few days before he left, when he heard that she was at Saudford Hall, Flushing, L. I.; Mr. Woodman never said anything about it; he learned it from a relation in Brooklyn; did not know what kind of a place it was; did not see Mrs. Woodman when she came through New-Orleans; he last saw her at Mr. Merrick's; never saw Mr. Woodman more than twice during the time he was at Mr. Merrick's; never saw him go to her room; Mrs. W. remained in her room all the time; does not know that Sandford Hall is considered a private mad-house; has seen it so stated in the papers.

The deposition of a boy named Henry Delery was read; it merely had reference to the fact that he had taken letters from Furniss and Mrs. Woodman at the St. Louis Hotel.

The deposition of Luke Scully was read; it was to the effect that Mrs. Woodman had acted quite immodestly, while staying at the St. Charles Hotel, toward Mr. Furniss.

The deposition of Geo. W. Pierson, Boston, Mass., was read. He stated that he was at the Revere House when Mrs. Woodman was there; thought she had acted outrageously with Furniss; passing her room one day, he saw them sitting on the sofa, Mrs. W. in her night dress and F. in his shirt; they rose and went to another part of the room; heard several reports against them from the servants and a gentleman from New-Orleans who occupied the next room; he immediately sent Mr. Furniss away from the house.

The deposition of J. H. Slivy was then read. Deponent stated that he was at the Winthrop House in August, 1857; Mrs. Woodman came to the hotel and remained about five days; a gentleman named Furniss called upon her at her room; stated to Mrs. Woodman that a man had been seen in her bed; Mrs. Woodman told him that the morning in question she was in bed, and some one knocked at the door, and when she opened it pushed himself in, and said he would get into her bed and compromise her.

Mary Kearny's deposition was read. She stated that she was at the Winthrop House when Mrs. Woodman arrived; she was a chambermaid; she went into Mrs. Woodman's room one morning, when Mrs. Woodman was out, and found a man in her bed; this was the day before she left; Mrs. Woodman afterwards asked her if she had seen any one in her bed; she answered Yes, when Mrs Woodman said that it was her husband, and that he had come in during the night.

The deposition of Mr. Carrol, the clerk of the New-York Hotel, was read. He stated that on the 15th of August, Mrs. Woodman and a youth came to the Hotel and took rooms; assigned her a parlor and bedroom; about an hour afterwards Mr. Woodman came in, looked at the register, and asked to be shown to his wife's room; a young man who is since dead conducted him up; a few minutes afterwards the young man ran down stairs and called him, and said there was a difficulty; went up and found Mr. Woodman much excited, with a pistol in his hand, apparently looking for some one; sent for a police officer; when he came they caught hold of him and took the pistol away; he told the police officer to take him down to the office; he then went in search of the man whom Woodman wanted to kill; found him in one of the water closets; the door was locked from the outside; called to see if anybody was there; Furniss poked his head out of a little side-window, and was as white as a sheet, and trembled violently; found that he was entirely naked, with the exception of a thin gauze shirt; Furniss asked him where that man, he will kill me. He remarked that W. was taken care of and could not harm him; Furniss then crawled out of the window, and asked him to send for his clothes; that they were in that room; went to the room of Mrs. W. and got all the clothes that he could find; saw Mrs. W.; she was much excited, and bore every appearance of having been acting criminally; got F. to dress; gave him a hat and some other articles, and took him down stairs and let him out at the side door.

The Court here announced that it was 3 o'clock, and the case would have to be continued until this morning.

Lynch Law in Maryland—Pro-Slavery Indignation—Tarring and Feathering.

The Charleston (Md.) *News*, of the 26th, has an account of the tarring and feathering of a man and a woman for the crime of intermeddling with the slaves. The male victim of the application of lynch-law was Mr. JAMES L. BOWERS, an individual who has, for a long time, publicly proclaimed his Anti-Slavery opinions, yet averring that he would not persuade a slave to abscond, or assist him if solicited. In the utterance of these sentiments, as far as we know, Mr. B. had never received any marked rebuke or personal injury. Some five years ago, however, a slave belonging to Dr. DAVIDSON, of Queen Anne's County, ran away, who was less fortunate than his predecessors, as he was apprehended in Delaware and returned to his master. A forged pass or certificate of freedom was found upon him, evidently disguised, which he uniformly stated was furnished him by Mr. BOWERS. This led to his arrest, and at the ensuing Court a bill was found. The charge was not sustained, from the impossibility of identifying the hand-writing; one of the witnesses testifying that he believed it to be his, whilst others testified their belief to the contrary—the one witness also testifying to a conversation with Mr. BOWERS, three years anterior, implicating Mr. BOWERS by his admission, in a similar transaction, but which evidence was ruled out by the Court on the ground of irrelevancy to the case under trial; the result of the trial, as before stated, was an acquittal. Since then, suspicion has been directed against him.

The following are the particulars and attending circumstances which are currently reported and believed in connection with the tar and feathers of Mr. BOWERS: From ten to thirty persons were engaged in it, one of whom succeeded in decoying Mr. BOWERS from his house, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, by pretending to have broken his carriage, which required assistance to mend it. Upon Mr. B.'s arrival on the road, (which is distant about 100 yards from his house,) he was seized and secured by the party, who quickly proceeded to place him in a carriage, to be conveyed to a place previously selected for the purpose.

His screams were soon heard by his wife, who immediately started to the place whence they proceeded, and came up with the party before they had carried off her husband. Her fears for his safety were partially relieved by being told that he would receive no personal violence, but that they intended to take him to jail for some offence he had committed. Mrs. BOWERS returned home, whilst the *posse* carried him to a woods some half mile distant, where he was stripped, tarred and feathered, and, after promising to leave the State within twenty-four hours, he was permitted to depart.

They then went into the house of a free negro named BUTLER, and inquired if a certain negro woman named TILLISON was there. To this question a prompt response no; the house was entered and the individual soon found, whereupon they administered to him a severe flogging. The woman, who has a strong infusion of the Anglo-Saxon, was taken some distance from the house, and the upper portion of her person subjected to a similar application of tar and feathers. This woman, it is alleged, lives in Cecil, and for several years has frequently visited almost every section of the country without any ostensible business, exciting, wherever she goes, her wonderful powers of conjuration and fortune-telling.

Mons. Belly Acts on His Own Responsibility.

From the Washington Union.

There can be no doubt that the proceedings of Monsieur BELLY, the pseudo agent of the French Emperor in Nicaragua, *have been without the authority and are without the sanction of the French Government.* Involving as the operations of this personage did, if they had been official, a clear violation of the well known policy of this Government in regard to European colonization and the establishment of extensive European jurisdiction on this Continent, it was not to have been supposed that the French Government could have authorized the action which has been taken by him in Nicaragua. But our Secretary of State has not been left to friendly conjectures on this subject; for the French Government has been very prompt *to tender the fullest and most satisfactory avowals of all complicity in the recent transactions of M. Belly in the premises.* That personage is not in Nicaragua in the character of a diplomatist or agent of the Government; but only as an individual engaged in the prosecution of private enterprise and in the establishment of private interests. His operations in Nicaragua, therefore, at once sink from the dignity of a great national movement of the French Government into the proportions of a private speculation of a French adventurer.

We believe it is in the contemplation of the Administration to order a larger naval force than we have heretofore had into the waters of Central America and the Gulf; but this will be not on account of any new demonstrations of interference by foreign Powers in that quarter, but with the general design of more effectually protecting the lawful rights of our citizens, and guarding our national interests from jeopardy in that part of the world.

The Berlin Free-Love Case—A Wife Rescued.

The Detroit *Free Press* gives an account of the recovery of a woman who had been enticed into the Berlin Free-Love "Cure."

Some two weeks since, a married man, occupying a good position among the respectable and intelligent of Detroit, applied to a magistrate for assistance in finding his wife, a young and lovely woman, who had disappeared a day or two before. The husband loved his wife devotedly, and could not account for her abrupt manner of leaving him, as no family differences had ever existed to originate domestic troubles, or cause her to wish to leave a happy home. Every assistance was rendered him in finding his wife, but the efforts of the officers, who scoured the city, were unavailing, and he was informed that she was not in the city, or being in the city, that she was so safely hidden that search was ineffectual.

This vigilance was unabated, and he soon learned that she was at the Berlin Free-Love Institution, in Erie County, Ohio, and immediately left to rescue her, if possible.

He succeeded in finding her at the institution in question, and brought her home without any demur on her part, she stating—undoubtedly with truth—that she was disgusted with the scenes enacted in that abode of wickedness. Her tale, as it represents things there is an extraordinary one. She says that she was induced to go there by a female relative who is a believer in the doctrine, and who, after a long effort, succeeded in instilling into her mind the poison which proved her ruin. Together they absconded, and went to Berlin Hill. When there she found the marvellous "love cure" but another name for all that is degrading and loathsome to a virtuous and high-minded woman. This was more than womanhood could endure, and in her second trouble, she applied to a relative, not daring to disclose her situation to her husband. Through the relative the husband found her, and, notwithstanding her moral and physical contamination, he took her again to his heart, a shame-stricken, but wiser wife and mother.

The Russell Indictment—Card from Mr. Darcie.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday, and that portion of it which gives a condensed account of the argument on the motion before the Recorder to quash the indictments against Judge RUSSELL and others, there appears a personal tirade against my character from the lips of Mr. OAKEY HALL, the whole of which is unconditionally and wickedly false from beginning to end.

I never visited the Tombs but twice in my life, viz: on the first occasion as complainant against a man for gross cruelty to a horse, and on the second, for the purpose of handing a private note to Judge WELSH; nor was I ever under arrest, civilly or criminally, in my life before I was dragged from the Academy of Music to the Station-house, on the warrant of Judge RUSSELL, without any just cause whatever.

With respect to the comment of Mr. HALL, to the effect that I was "well known to the police of New-York and London," in the sense intended by him, I pronounce the assertion a wicked and malicious falsehood, for which I shall hold him legally responsible. In another sense, but not in that intended by Mr. Hall, I am well known to the chiefs of the Police Department in New-York, and number among them many warm personal friends of long standing, and that, prior to my departure from England, I was on equally friendly terms with some of the principals of the London department, my associations with the Press bringing me in frequent contact with them.

I have been a resident in New-York for nearly seven years, and throughout that period I have ever been well known as a quiet, well-conducted, law-abiding citizen, and neither in the country of my birth, nor that of my adoption, have I ever committed an offence against the laws or against my fellow men. Yours respectfully, JOHN DARCIE.

A SON OF JUDGE SELDEN DROWNED.—On Friday evening a highly interesting and prominent son of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SELDEN, of Rochester, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, was drowned in Irondequoit Bay, four miles from that city, while bathing. Judge S. had driven to the lake shore with his son and another lad, a nephew. The two boys were swimming, when young SELDEN sunk in deep water, where there was an unexpected descent of a sand bank. His father, who was looking on, flew to his rescue, but in vain. The unfortunate lad was [illegible] years of age, and the only child of his parents, who were devotedly attached to him.

A movement has been made in Boston to raise $50,000 for the erection of a new building for the New England Female Medical College. The institution is ten years old.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'pts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2465	2543	14	540	692	......
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	99	43	43	4157	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	53	74	87	4782	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	46	63	47	598	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	300	....	....	....	......
Total for week	2465	3041	194	717	10229	......
Last week	3718	4103	220	960	9003	352

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.... 3,451.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1190				
Hudson River Railroad	1112				
Hudson River Boats	108				
Harlem Railroad	....	14	692	540	
New-Haven Railroad	....				
Camden & Amboy R.R.	28				
On Foot	105				

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	718	Missouri	—
New-York	73	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1,294	Texas	—
Kentucky	94	Connecticut	—
Indiana	223	Michigan	48
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	93	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending June 29, amount to 2,456 head.

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending June 30, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, via Piermont	1,053
By Erie Railroad, via Bergen	119
By Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	344
By Hudson River Railroad	395
Total	1,911

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, June 30, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,999	Horses	28
Hogs	2,866	Lambs	10
Sheep	1,651	Calves	162
Total			6,716

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9¼c.@ 9½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8¾c @ 9c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 7¼c.	7c. @ 7½c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8c. @—	8½c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

From the reports of the large number of cattle on the way here, almost everybody was disappointed in finding only 2,465 on sale at Forty-fourth-street to-day, and the total City receipts for the week 3,041, though this number constituted an over-supply. But the truth is, that little more than half of the cattle started for to-day's market actually came into market. Many owners, learning of the prospect before them, stopped their droves at various points, while some drove them into the country immediately after their arrival here. More than a thousand head are at Bergen, Campville and other places along the Erie Railroad. As many more are at Buffalo, Albany and other places on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads. Besides these, 1,200 to 1,300 were sold at Albany to go eastward. These were weighed from the cars and netted the owners only 4c.@4½c. ₩ lb., live weight....The heat was oppressive at Forty-fourth-street to-day, as it has been in the City for a week past. Butchers, tempted by the low prices last Wednesday, bought more cattle than they could sell, and their losses on spoiled meat have not been light. The Health Wardens have seized and condemned numerous lots of slaughtered animals. The demand for consumption has been very limited. The proprietor of a large restaurant informed us to-day that with his usual number of customers, his meat bills for two weeks had been from one-third to one-half less than the average of previous weeks. There was consequently little demand from butchers. A majority of them seemed to be entirely indifferent whether they bought any cattle or not. The low prices and liberal estimate of weights allowed, tempted many of them to buy somewhat freely, and with the aid of numerous country buyers, the yards were about cleared out at night at some price. The best Cattle went at prices scarcely equal to 9½c.—a half-dozen or so may have reached 9¾c. for dressed carcasses. The general asking price for first quality was above 9c., and we saw numerous sales of fair cattle at rates which we could not reckon more than 8c. ₩ lb. for the meat....With the number on the way, and the droves in the country near by, there does not appear to be much hope for an immediate short supply. Though the Yards were about cleared, there were plenty of animals near enough to have been brought in after 3 o'clock P. M., had they been wanted....The Cattle suffered extremely from heat while on the railroads, and many have been lost from this cause. In a single drove of 92, eleven died in the cars, or soon after being taken out. Drovers will need to be very cautious about over-crowding the cars while the hot weather continues. The attempt to get in one animal more may result in the loss of a majority of those in a car....The Cattle generally appeared to be wilted, which, added to the original poorer quality of most of those here to-day, did not help the sales along....We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No. State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
[illegible]	W. M Sandusky	W. H. Harris.
[illegible]	T. Alexander	S Ulery.
[illegible]	E Bryant	T. Wheeler.
[illegible]	Preston & Co	Vail & Co.
[illegible]	Dr. Darrow	Vail & Co
[illegible]	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
[illegible]	Conkle & Alexander	B. Bartram.
[illegible]	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
[illegible]	S. & W. Dunlap	Mead & Holcomb.
[illegible]	Smith & Butler	White & Son.
[illegible]	B Suddeth	Budlong & Eastman.
[illegible]	Emerson, Black & Miller	Budlong & Eastman.
[illegible]	J. Bryant	Hoag & Sherman.
[illegible]	Brooks & Babcock	Walling & McMann.
[illegible]	Evans & Collins	Westheimer & Bro.
[illegible]	J. P. Bennett	Westheimer & Bro.
[illegible]	P. D Yeomans	Westheimer & Bro.
[illegible]	J. Nichols	Ayrault & Bro.
[illegible]	N. Sumner	Ayrault & Bro.
[illegible]	R. Rome	Ayrault & Bro.
[illegible]	Myers & Seldonridge	Allerton & Myers.
[illegible]	J. Long	Allerton & Conger.
[illegible]	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
[illegible]	J. M. Smith	M. Valentine.
[illegible]	D. N. Low	Owner.
[illegible]	W. L. Rankin	W. Belden.
[illegible]	Fitch & Co	Geo. Martin.
[illegible]	J. Mennett	Martin & Hurd.
[illegible]	B. Roads	Westheimer & Bro.
[illegible]	Piatt & Co	W. H. Harris.
[illegible]	Alexander & Crum	J. A. Merritt.
[illegible]	J. Paddock	Conger & Barnes.
[illegible]	Hatton, Bartlett & Co.	D & H. Barnes.
[illegible]	J. Nichols	Geo. Ayrault.
[illegible]	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
[illegible]	E. Williams	J. H. Williams.
[illegible]	I. V. Williams	J. H. Williams.
[illegible]	Armandtrout & Peck	Toffey & Gillett.
[illegible]	Wells & Hoxie	Owners.
[illegible]	Burford & Bingham	B. Westheimer.
[illegible]	L. Reed	Owner.

W. M. SANDUSKY contributed 120 medium Illinois stock of light weight, which W. H. HARRIS sold at about 8c.

J. T. ALEXANDER forwarded 100 very good Illinois Steers, rated 775 lbs., which were sold by S. ULERY at 8¾c.@9c. Two animals were so overcome by the heat that they died on the way here.

A fine lot of 45 Ohio Cattle were sent in by H. BRYANT. T. WHEELER was holding the choice at 9½c., and so down to 9c. Buyers complained of the price, but liked the Cattle. C. GWIRE took two at $170, or about 9c. Eight others brought near 9½c. ₩ lb. Home weight, 1,725 lbs., gross.

PRESTON & Co. forwarded 80 common Illinois Steers, weighing about 700 lbs., for which VAIL & Co. got 8c.@9c. The same parties sold 61 Illinois Cattle for Dr. DARROW at 8c.@9½c. These were of better quality, but similar weights.

ALLERTON & MYERS, for LODER & JACKSON, 47 fair Illinois Cattle at 8c.@9c.

CONKLE & ALEXANDER contributed 102 Illinois Cattle, of fair quality but light weights, which B. BARTRAM sold at 8c.@9c.; more at the former than the latter price.

C. G. TEED sold 89 prime Ohio Steers, for J. BRYANT, at an average of about 9c. He refused 9½c., to be weighed, for a few of the choice. They were choice killing animals, and fancied by the best buyers.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for S. & W. DUNLAP, 104 common Illinois stock, rated 650 lbs. net, at 8c.@9c.

SMITH & BUTLER forwarded 84 light, poor Illinois Steers, which WHITE & SON sold at 7c.@8½c.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN, for B. SUDDETH, 45 of the big Kentucky cattle, similar to those of last week. They were heavy animals, weighing about 850 lbs. net, but brought only 9c. J. HARRIS took 21 of them at $77 each, or 9c. sellers' estimate. Also, for EMERSON, BLACK & MILLER, 81 nice light cattle from Champaign County, Ohio, at 8c.@9c. Eleven head were lost out of this drove from the effects of excessive heat—three on Lake Erie and eight on the Central road.

BROOKS & BABCOCK started 80 medium cattle from Canada, and WALLING & MCMANN sold 60 of them at Albany at 8¼c., and the balance here at 8c.@8½c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for J. BRYANT, 89 good Ohio Cattle, rated 700 lbs. net, at 8c.@9c.

AYRAULT & BRO., for J. NICHOLS, 70 medium Illinois Cattle, weighing 625 lbs. net, at 8c.@9c. These were mostly sold on Tuesday. Also, for N. SUMNER, 75 fair Illinois Cattle, at 8c.@9c., and 48 Michigan Cattle, for R. ROME, rated 625 lbs. net, at similar prices.

MYERS & SELDONRIDGE forwarded 50 medium Ohio cattle, weighing 1,400 lbs. at home. ALLERTON & CONGER sold them at an average of about 8c. These were driven through from Fairfield County, and were about 60 days on the route. The owners say the expense was less than if brought by railroad. The same parties sold for J. LONG 93 Iowa Cattle, of scarcely medium quality, at 8c @9c.

R. MURRAY, for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, 100 of their Illinois cattle, of pretty fair quality, at 8c.@9c. Those reported last week should have been 660 lbs. net, instead of 600, as reported.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The Cow trade continues to improve slowly. The distillery stables are buying some fresh stock, and other milkmen are making good the places of animals recently sold as beef.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 14 fresh Cows, which sold at low prices, say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. The market is a little quicker, but prices no better.

BROWNING reports receipts of 43 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good Cows, and $50@$60 for extras. Market is improving, good Cows commanding ready sales at fair prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 74 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $51@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 63 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$65. They are now selling more briskly and the trade is assuming its wonted healthiness.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The supply of Veals is ample for the warm weather, although less than last week. Prices have declined at the principal markets. The trade is very dull in this, as in other meats, little sufficing during the hot weather. We think farmers had better make beef of their calves than sell them at the prices of to-day.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 540 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@5½c. A very few bring 6c. Though fewer in numbers than last week, they sell slower, at lower prices. Large and very good Calves were sold to-day at 5c., which was less than they cost in the country.

BROWNING reports receipts of 43 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c. and 6½c. gross, for the best. Market tolerably active.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 87 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6½c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 47 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c., and a few at 6½c. gross.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₩ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts for the past week have been very large (10,229 head,) and with abundance of other meat and warm weather, the markets have been decidedly slow. Some of the stock has been purchased for the country,—where more of the surplus should go,—but there is an overstock still on hand. Prices are falling.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 692 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4c @4½c., gross, for sheep, and $2 50@$4 50 ₩ head for Lambs. One lot of light Lambs, weighing about 45 lbs. gross, sold for $2 75 each, or a trifle over 6c. ₩ lb. The trade in both Sheep and Lambs is very dull, and prices are declining.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,157 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. ₩ lb., gross, for Sheep, and 6c @8c. for Lambs. Choice ones will command rather higher prices. The market is over-supplied, and sales dull at lower prices. Stock mostly from Kentucky, Ohio, and New-York. We saw a few fine Lambs sold at $5 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,782 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5, and for extra animals $6@$8 ₩ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 598 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

103 Sheep	$336 25	110 Sheep & Lambs	$456 00
116 Sheep	388 00	86 Lambs	367 00
87 Sheep	358 00	46 Lambs	167 00

with 50 Sheep remaining unsold.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending June 30.

STEPHENSON & BOWLES report sales of 1,439 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

170 Sheep for	$631 25	13 Lambs for	$43 75
216 Sheep for	711 12	197 Sheep for	805 00
82 Lambs for	248 00	202 Sheep for	533 00
58 Lambs for	210 12	185 Sheep for	820 87
155 Sheep for	662 50	100 Sheep for	400 00
68 Sheep for	230 00		

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales as follows:

160 Sheep & Lambs	$692 00	62 Lambs	$210 12
45 Sheep & Lambs	191 50	22 Lambs	32 21
85 Sheep & Lambs	385 00	87 Sheep	351 00
51 Sheep	146 42	91 Sheep	365 00
7 Lambs	35 00	67 Sheep	254 00
23 Lambs	78 00		

JAS. McCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,349 Sheep and Lambs as follows:

46 Sheep and Lambs	$198 00
82 Sheep and Lambs	340 00
55 Sheep and Lambs	247 50
170 Sheep and Lambs	743 75
41 Sheep and Lambs	170 00
43 Sheep and Lambs	171 00
32 Sheep and Lambs	136 00
40 Sheep and Lambs	150 00
40 Sheep and Lambs	145 00
25 Sheep and Lambs	100 00
775 Sheep and Lambs	3,022 50

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have fallen off considerably during the past week. The arrivals are however, sufficient for the present limited demand and inactive trade. There is still a surplus on the market.

Sales of Hogs for the week ending June 30, by MILES & BARTLETT, Commission Merchants, No. 292 Washington-street.

	Price.
For COMPARET, HUBBELL & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., 265 corn-fed hogs, average gross 164 lbs	$4 50
For KELSEY & Co., Huntingdon County, Ind., 169 corn-fed hogs, average gross 114 lbs	4 25
For A. & P. STUDABAKER, Huntingdon, Ind., 158 corn-fed hogs, average gross 131 lbs	4 25
For JONES & HIGHMORE, Ill., 522 corn-fed hogs, average gross 206 lbs	4 66
For same owners, 143 still-fed hogs, average gross 172 lbs	4 25
For A. SAFFELL, Seneca County, Ohio, 133 corn-fed hogs, average gross 149 lbs	4 25
For THOS. LOTT & Co., Ind., 98 corn-fed hogs, average gross 207 lbs	4 62
For WRIGHT & PIERCE, Huron County, Ohio, 107 corn-fed hogs, average gross 177 lbs	4 38
For MERCHANT, SNIDER & Co., Ohio, 119 corn-fed hogs, average gross 168 lbs	4 40
For DENNY & OWEN, Delaware County, Ohio, 136 corn-fed hogs, average gross 157 lbs	4 41

Total number of hogs 1,870.

ALLERTON reports receipts of no Hogs for the past week at Forty-fourth-street, and 2,456 at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street. They are now worth for

	Gross.
Heavy Illinois Corn Hogs	$4 63@4 65
Light Illinois Corn Hogs	$4 38@4 50
Distillery	$4 32@ —

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	4½@4⅝	Corn-fed	5¼@5⅜

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs	4¾@4⅞	5¾@5⅞
Light Corn Hogs	4½@4⅝	5⅜@5⅝
Distillery Hogs	4 @4½	5 @—
Mast Hogs	3½@4	4½@4¾
Stock Hogs	4 @4½	—@—

Arrivals plentiful, with a very inactive demand. A large number on the market unsold. No prospect for an advance in prices at present.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 30, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	4	—	—
Flour, bbls	6,112	419	2,067
Wheat, bushels	30,717	—	—
Wheat, bags	—	185	160
Corn, bushels	10,000	—	9,200
Oats, bushels	—	—	1,500
Provisions, pkgs	—	223	33
Whisky, bbls	202	48	—

ASHES—Sales 80 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,394 bbls., including 798 bbls. Pots, and 596 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 32c.@33c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine are now moderately inquired for, at from 19c.@21c. ₩ lb., with sales reported, within a few days, of 2,000 boxes. Other kinds are quiet, at old quotations.

COAL—Continues in very moderate demand, at essentially unaltered prices. Liverpool Cannel, at $10; Liverpool Orrel, at $7 25@$7 50, ₩ chaldron; Sidney $5, and Anthracite $4 50@$5 25, ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Is very quiet, at previous figures. Sales to-day, 100 bags Java, at 15c.; 40 bags Laguayra, at 11½c.@11¾c.; 100 bags Rio, at 10½c.; and 20 bags Bahia, at 9½c., ₩ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York July 1.

	1857.	1858.
Bahia, bags	—	8,100
Ceylon, bags	1,775	—
Costa Rica, bags	2,792	557
Java, pkgs	15,906	2,018
Laguayra, bags	248	4,287
Maracaibo, bags	3,147	7,677
Rio, bags	49,305	10,794
Santos, bags	—	4,000
Savanilla, bags	—	414
St. Domingo, bags	—	3,000
Total, pkgs	73,173	40,847

COPPER—Is in limited request at our quotations: New Sheathing, 26@26½c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 19c.@20c.; Bolts, 30c.; American Ingot, 21c.@21¾c.; Braziers', 31c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in very slack demand at languid prices. Sales have been made since our last of only 450 bales, in lots, at our revised quotations. The available supply here, is estimated at about 80,000 bales, against about 45,250 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10¾
Middling	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FIRE CRACKERS—Are in fair request, including Canton, 40 packs, No. 1, at $1 65@$1 70; and No. 2 at $1@$1 25 ₩ box.

FISH—All kinds are sparingly sought after, and with increasing supplies, prices continue to favor purchasers. Dry Cod, $2 62½@$3 50 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $12@$12 25; No. 2, small size and medium, $11@$11 25; No. 3, small size, $6@$8 25, ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$2 75 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 10c.@12c. for No. 1, ₩ box; Dutch Herring, $1 25@$1 37½ ₩ keg; Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ₩ tc., and $22@$23 ₩ bbl. Connecticut Shad, $10@$10 50 for No. 1, and $9@$9 50 for No. 2 ₩ half bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western Flour, and prices favor buyers, yet the demand is quite moderate, chiefly for home use. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,750 bbls., within our revised range:

Superfine State, ₩ bbl.	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75@ 3 85
Superfine Ohio	3 80@ 3 85
Fancy Ohio	3 90@ 4 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 7 00

Canadian is heavy and drooping; sales 600 bbls., in lots, at from $4 10@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is in less demand at languid prices. Sales 1,450 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 00 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—With the exception of sales of 2,000 cases Claret at $2; and 150 qr. casks Sherry at $1 75 we have nothing new to report.

FRUIT—The demand is fair only for Raisins, including layer at $2 40@$2 55, and Bunch at $2 05@$2 10 ₩ whole box. Leghorn Citron, 16½c.@17c.; Currants, 7c @8½c. ₩ lb. West India fruit is in moderate supply and demand, including Pineapples, at $5@$9 ₩ 100, Cocoanuts at $20. Other kinds are essentially unaltered. Sales by auction, to-day, 1,700 boxes Palermo Oranges at $2 50@$4 85; and 1,550 boxes do. Lemons, at $5@$6 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet. Prime parcels are sparingly offered at prices above the views of buyers. Most of the available supply is of inferior quality, for which there is not much inquiry. Sales have been confined to 25,000 bushels, in lots, including good White Canada at $1 10; common to fair white Western at $1 02@$1 05; small lots of choice red Michigan at $1 10; inferior Milwaukee Club at 80c.@90c., and damaged Chicago Spring at 70c.@78c., ₩ bushel. Corn is rather less active. Desirable lots are less abundant, and are held with increased firmness. Hence business is restricted. Sales, 31,000 bushels, at 68c.@76c. for inferior to prime mixed Western; 73c.@80c. for small lots of white Southern, and 82c.@84c. for small lots of yellow do., ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal, at 70c.@72c. ₩ bushel. Barley is very scarce; the only lot offered to-day was held above the views of buyers; quotations are altogether nominal, ranging from 55c @65c ₩ bushel. Barley Malt is quoted at from 68c.@80c. ₩ bushel; no important sales. Oats are not so plenty, and with a fair inquiry, prices are firmer. Western, 45c.@46c.; State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 40c.@44c.; Southern, 34c.@40c., ₩ bushel. Only small lots bring our extreme figures.

GUNNY BAGGING—In Boston, since Friday last, sales have been made of 450 bales, including 200 bales 2.12½@2.14, lbs. average at 14c., 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales at 40c.@50c., cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues inactive at essentially unaltered rates. American undressed, $110@$125; do. dressed, $170@$185, ₩ ton; Jute $95@$97 50 ₩ ton; Manila 7⅛c.; Sisal 6⅝c.; Sunn 4¼c.@4¾c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are less active to-day, at, however, uniform rates, including prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; Rio Grande, 24c.; Orinoco, 21½c.@22c.; California at 21c.@21½c., for Dry, and 17c. for Dry Salted; Dry Matamoras at 21c @21½c.; Barcelonas, 17c., and City Slaughter at 8½c @10c. ₩ lb. Stock on hand to-day of all kinds 116,163, against 188,631 same time last year, and 92,156 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is good at buoyant prices. Crop of 1857, 6c.@8c.; old 3½c.@4½c. ₩ lb.; 140 bales, last year's crop, changed hands within our range.

HONEY—Cuba at 60c.@65c., free, and 53c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

IRON—Is in limited demand and is heavy. Scotch Pig, $23 50@$24; English Bar, $45@$46 50 for common, and $55@$57 for refined; Staffordshire Rod at $64 ₩ ton, usual terms. Sheet, at 3½c.@3¾c. for English, and 11¾c.@12½c. for first quality Russian ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Is sparingly sought after at our quotations: Foreign Pig at $5 80@$6; American Pig at $6@$6 12½c. ₩ 100 lbs., Bar, 6¾c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ₩ lb.

LEATHER—Sole continues in lively demand at buoyant rates.

LIME—Rockland, 50c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump. ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in request at full prices. New-Orleans, 37c.@39c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₩ gallon. 200 hhds. Muscovado were sold, to-day, at 26c. ₩ gallon, 4 months credit.

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds have been less sought after, since our last,—with generally light supplies, however, prices are sustained. Crude Turpentine, $3 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., 43c.@43½c., cash, ₩ gallon; Tar and Pitch, each, $1 75@$2 ₩ bbl.; Common Resin, $1 52½@$1 60, afloat and delivered, ₩ 310 lbs.; No. 1 Resin, $2 50@$4 75; White and Pale Resin, $5@$7 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—The general inquiry is limited and prices are somewhat nominal. Crude Whale is quoted at 48c.@52c.; Crude Sperm, $1 18@$1 22 ₩ gallon. Refined continues quiet at 63c.@68c., for bleached Whale, and $1 15@$1 25 for unbleached Sperm, ₩ gal. Red Oil, 50c.@55c. ₩ gal. Tallow Oil, 9c. Palm Oil, 8½c.@9c., ₩ lb. Olive Oil, $1@$1 10 ₩ gal., and $2 75@$2 87½ ₩ basket. Linseed is in moderate demand, and is quoted at 64c.@65c. for large and small lots, cash, ₩ gallon. 3,000 gallons were sold to-day at 65c. Lard Oil 75c.@85c. cash and time, ₩ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending with June 28, sales were made of 890 bbls Crude Whale at from 48c.@52½c. ₩ gallon. No Crude Sperm sold.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending June 28, 1858:

	Bbls sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
Total	3,090	2,500	
Previously	34,345	138,382	1,259,800
From Jan. 1 to date	37,435	140,882	1,259,800
Same time last year	45,019	194,165	1,799,700

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at, however, drooping prices. Sales 575 bbls., in lots, at $16 35@$16 50 for Mess; $17 50@$17 75 for Clear; $15 87½@$16 12½ for thin Mess; $15 12½@$15 50 for sour Mess; $13 30@$13 40 for Prime, and $13 12½ for Rumps, ₩ bbl., the market closing heavily at our lowest quotations for each kind. Cut-meats are moderately inquired for, at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ₩ lb. 100 boxes Short Middles (ribbed) were sold at 9½c. ₩ lb. Lard is in demand, and is steady; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., including Western, at 10½c.@11c., chiefly at 10½c.@10⅞c., and City Soft at 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in request at uniform rates; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is moderately sought after at 11c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs. at $3@$3 50, cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales have been reported to-day of 2,700 sacks Liverpool ground, to arrive, at 75c.; 4,100 sacks do., fine, at $1 20 for WORTHINGTON'S, and $1 42½ for ASHTON'S, ₩ sack.

SALTPETRE—In Boston, since Friday last, sales have been reported of 7,000 bags Crude, at from 8½c. @8¾c. ₩ lb., 6 months credit—showing a firmer market.

SUGARS—The demand has been good to-day, and sales have been made of 1,650 hhds., including 1,200 hhds. Cuba, at from 6c.@7¼c., and 450 hhds. Porto Rico at 6⅛c.@7¾c.; together with a cargo of 400 hhds. Melado at about 4c. ₩ lb. HALLET, DOW & YOUNGS, in reviewing the business since June 16, says: "The demand has been quite active, more especially during the last week, and with large sales (about 2,500 hhds., of which for a Southern city,) an advance of fully ¼c. has been established on all grades. The stock this day is about one-third that of last year. The market closes very firm.

Prices of Sugar in New-York July 1, 1858.

Melado	2¾@4¼	Brown Havana	6⅞@7¼
Muscovado	5¼@7¾	Yellows	7⅜@8¾
New-Orleans	5 @7⅜	Florettas	8¾@9¼
Porto Rico	5¾@7¾	White	9⅜@9¾
Cucorocha	5⅜@6¼		

New-York Sugar Market Statistics.

	Stock June 16.	Imports J'ne 16 to 30.	Sales J'y 16 to 30.	Stock J'y 1, 58.
Cuba, hhds	37,652	8,700	14,000	32,352
New Orleans, hhds	2,434	107	675	1,866
Porto Rico, hhds	3,351	2,250	3,000	2,601
Melado, hhds	3 376	650	1,500	2,526
Havana, boxes	20,311	1,300	2 200	19,411

Total stock, July 1, 39,345 hhds., 19,411 boxes, and 15,000 bags, in 1858, against 115,733 hhds., 27,712 boxes, and 8,077 bags in 1857.

SEEDS—Are quiet and generally nominal in price here. In Boston, since Friday last, sales have been made of 2,000 packets Calcutta Linseed at $1 77½, and 500 bags do. at $1 80, cash, ₩ bushel.

SOAP—250 boxes Castile, to arrive, were reported sold at 10½c. ₩ lb., 4 months' credit.

SPICES—Are inactive at about previous quotations.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime, at 9¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The demand is limited, at former quotations.

TIN—Is inactive, yet quoted steady.

WHALEBONE—Sales, here, 4,000 lbs. South Sea, at private bargain; and at New-Bedford, during the week ending June 28, 14,500 lbs. fair quality Ochotsk, at $1 05 ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 235 bbls., in lots, at 22½c.@23c. cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 1½d.@1s. 3d.; 35,000 bushels Grain, at 4¼d.@4½d., the latter rate in ship's bags; 300 bbls. Lard, and 100 boxes Bacon, at 15s. For London 115 hhds. and bbls. Provisions, the former at 6s., the latter at 2s. 9d.; with 140 tons Oil-Cake, at 17s. 6d.; and Resin at 1s. 9d. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 2d.; with 300 bbls. Lard, and 150 pkgs. Provisions, at 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 300 tons, from Norfolk to Barbadoes, staves, $11; a schooner to Nassau and Eleuthera and back, $550; a bark to Bristol E., Flour 2s. and Resin 2s. 6d.; a brig from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 50; a bark, 400 tons, to New Orleans, $2,500; a ship from Miramichi to Hull or Grimsby, a schooner, 200 tons, a three months' voyage to West Indies, and a brig, 200 tons, to Galveston on private terms.

Weekly Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 29.

FLOUR.—The stocks of Flour continue to decrease, and are now quite low. The receipts since the 15th inst. have been 48,383 bbls., and the shipments by Canal, 43,890 bbls. At that date there was only a limited supply. If we allow, besides the Canal shipments since, for the shipments by Railroad, which have been several thousands, it will show a material decrease. The transactions of the week have been less than for several weeks, owing partly to the limited supply, but mainly to the very moderate demand, which has been mostly of a retail character to the local and interior trade. Sales reported since our last foot up 6,500 bbls., closing about 12½c. lower.

WHEAT—The stock on the market for about two weeks has not been equal to the demand, and resort has been had to selling ahead; but within a few days there has been an accumulation of supply. The lake receipts since the 15th have been 641,949 bushels, and the shipments by Canal, 443,320 bushels, showing a difference of 198,000 bushels. Part of this has probably been shipped to Black Rock mills, and has not yet "returned," and a small portion of it may have been taken away by the railroads and by teams; but the greater part is without question here, although not all for sale. The demand was fair, and the market tolerably steady until Friday, when there was a slight advance, but since then there has been much heaviness, and prices close lower. Winter Wheat and prime Spring came more into request as the week closed, while common and inferior samples were scarcely wanted.

CORN—The stock of Corn is slowly increasing, but the most of it is unsound. The receipts since the 15th inst., previous to which there was little or none here, have been 206,930 bushels, and the shipments by Canal 166,419 bushels. The demand during the week has been fair, but not active, mostly for sound parcels, which were firm, and advanced a shade; but unsound met with scarcely any sale. Transactions foot up 45,000 bushels sound, opening dull at 61c., as an outside figure, and closing at 60c. for common, and 62c. for prime parcels; and 13,000 bushels heated at 53c.@56c.; closing with a sale yesterday at 52c., afloat.

OATS—The supply of Oats on the spot is far from being equal to the demand. The receipts since the 15th have been 184,547 bushels, and the Canal shipments 140,040. The demand the past week has been, if possible, more active than ever, partly on account of freights, but mostly for interior and Eastern consumption, and the market has been generally steady, except a slight wavering in the middle of the week. Sales aggregate 133,000 bushels, mostly to arrive, at 38c.@39c., closing firmly at the outside.

FREIGHTS—By Canal, have been tolerably active, especially within two of three days, and rates have ruled firm with a tendency upward. In some instances a slight advance has been obtained. The market closes at 4½c.@5c. for Oats; 7c.@7½c. for Corn; 8c.@8½c. for Wheat; 30c. for Flour to Albany and Troy; 9c.@9½c. for Corn, 10c.@10½c. for Wheat, and 36c.@37c. for Flour to New-York.

Buffalo Cattle Market, June 29.

The receipts of cattle have been large, and there has been some demand for Eastern shipment on speculation; holders conceding a trifle. Hogs have also been in good demand, but are nevertheless a shade lower; receipts fully up to the average. The greater part of the transactions were to distillers.

Receipts at the Buffalo Cattle Yards (L. Crocker & Co.) for the week ending Saturday, June 26:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Totals	2,153	300	982
Shipped to East'n markets	2,119	300	982
Left over	34	—	—
Totals	2,153	300	982

The sales that transpired at these yards were: 32 head of cattle, at 4½c., gross weight; 61 do., at 4¼c.; 132 do., at 4c.; 33 do., at 3⅝c.; 25 do., at 3½c.; 300 live Hogs, at 4c.; 159 Sheep, choice, at $3 50 ₩ head, and 125 at $2.

At H. SESSION'S Yard were received, during the week, 292 head of cattle from Ohio; 52 do. from Kentucky; 199 do. from Illinois; and 200 Sheep from Ohio. Sales were made of 36 cattle, at 3½c.@4c.

Receipts at Cushing's Yards for the week ending Saturday, June 26:

	Hogs
Total	2,764
Shipped to Eastern markets	1,453
Taken by distillers for feeding	592
Taken for Buffalo market	12
Left over	707
Total	2,764

Sales 335 stock Hogs, at 4c.; 67 do., at 3⅝c.; 190 do., at 4⅜c.; 164 fat Hogs, at 3¾c.; 213 do., at 3⅞c.; 24 do., at 3⅜c.; 28 do., at 4c.; 12 stock fat Hogs, at retail, at 5c.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, June 18—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have continued steady, but without activity. MONEY in rather more demand. CONSOLS leave off 95⅜@95¾ for account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. 0⅛d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s 6d., nominal. DOUBLOONS—Spanish 76. 6d., South American 74s.

CORN—English Wheat has been in small supply, but prices have receded 1s.@2s. ₩ qr., with the continuance of fine weather. There have been considerable arrivals of Foreign, which is unaltered in value.

COFFEE—Has been in steady demand, at full rates.

COPPER—Less inquired for. Fine Foreign £108@£109. English Tile and Cake £107 10s. Yellow Metal 10d.

HEMP—steady. Of 800 bales Manila at auction half were placed from £24@£26 15s. for ordinary to fair roping quality; 485 bales Sunn, of very inferior quality, mostly fetched £12 2s. 6d.@£12 10s. St. Petersburg Clean £29. JUTE—Of 3,800 bales publicly offered, half were sold at full rates, £14@£15 for low and common quality, £16 12s. 6d.@£18 10s. for fair to fine quality.

IRON—Welsh is very quiet at £6 for Rails and Bars, f. on b. Scotch Pigs 53s.@53s. 6d. for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED—With arrivals of only 2,867 qrs., the market has been well supported by the continued demand for the Continent, 57s. 6d., c. f. and i., having been paid for a cargo of Odessa arrived on the coast, and 57s. for a fine cargo of Taganrog Seed on passage. On the spot fine Calcutta has made 57s.@58s. ₩ qr. Bombay, 58s. 6d.@58s. 9d.

LINSEED CAKES—The business has been limited. American, in barrels, £9 17s. 6d. Boston, in bags, £9 15s.

OILS—Linseed, with few sellers, has brought 32s. 9d. Rape inactive; Foreign Refined, 45s. 6d.@46s.; Brown, 42s. Sperm, £86 10s.@£87, with not much passing; South Sea, £35@£37, nominal. Cocoa Nut: Cochin, 39s. 6d.@40s.; Ceylon, 37s. 6d.@38s. Palm firm: Lagos, 39s.@39s. 3d.

MELADO.—420 casks have been placed, one lot at 33s., the remainder at 27s., duty 12s. 8d.

IN RICE there has been more doing, the transactions comprising 15,600 bags Bassein at 6s. cash, 11,000 bags do. mixed with paddy at 5s. 6d., 9,600 bags Bengal from 8s.@11s. for middling to fine white, 7,000 bags Rangoon at 5s. 6d @6s. for very low quality, 8,000 bags low Java at 6s. 6d., 16,000 bags Moulmein were mostly bought in from 6s. 6d@7s.

SPICES.—Pimento: 800 bags fetched 2¾d. for low to 3½d. for good. Pepper: 1,320 bags Penang black brought 3¾d. for fair quality; 160 bags do. white were realized from 8½d.@8¾d. for middling to fair. Nutmegs: 123 cases Penang went at 1s. 6d. for small to 3s for fair bold. Mace: 14 cases sold at 1s. 4d.@1s. 6d. for middling to fair.

SUGAR—There has been a fair demand for consumption, and prices have been fully maintained. The sales of West India amount to 3,200 hhds., including 577 casks, 458 bbls. Barbadoes at 34s. 6d.@45s.; 188 casks, 33 tcs. Jamaica at 37s @42s.; 23 tcs. crystallized Demerara at 40s. 6d.@47s. Foreign—376 hhds., 239 bbls. Porto Rico of fair quality met a ready sale, at 37s.@39s. for brown and low yellow, 39s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for mid. greyish yellow to pale grey, being 6d.@1s. dearer. 933 boxes Havana were mostly placed at firm prices, 36s.@39s. 6d. for low to mid. brown, and 40s @44s. for mid. brown to mid. grey. Three cargoes are reported sold afloat, two for the United Kingdom; 5,600 bags brown Pernams at 22s. 10½d., landing weights, and 1,000 boxes No. 11½@12 Havana, fully insured, at 27s. 9d., and 2,000 boxes No. 13 at 29s. for Trieste.

SALTPETRE.—The fine qualities are more in demand, other sorts have declined 1s.@1s. 6d. Of 8,200 bags Bengal offered, two-thirds found buyers—4½@2½ ₩ cent. at 46s.@46s. 6d., 5½@5 ₩ cent. 44s.@45s. 6d., 8@6½ ₩ cent. 38s.@41s. 6d., and 18@15 ₩ cent. 34s. 6d. @35s.

TALLOW.—St. Petersburg Y. C. 52s. 3d.@52s. 6d. on the spot; 50s. 6d.@50s. 9d. for the end of the year.

TIN.—Prices of English have been reduced 4s. ₩ cwt.; we quote common Blocks 118s., Bars 119s., Refined 121s.

TURPENTINE.—Rough nominally 10s. 6d. Spirits, American in casks 47s.

The TEA market is decidedly better; 15,000 pkgs. having changed hands publicly. Common Congou 10⅜d. ₩ lb.

BARING BROS. & CO.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
SPRING and SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will sell the entire balance of their Spring importations at greatly reduced prices.

Their assortment of the under-mentioned articles is still very complete.

PLAIN and FANCY SILKS.
COLORED and BLACK SILK ROBES.
BAREGES and BAREGE ROBES.
FRENCH and ENGLISH JACONETS.
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

N. B.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have still on hand a beautiful and unsurpassed assortment of MANTILLAS, which they are clearing out at extremely low prices.

SILK MANTILLAS and TALMAS.
REAL LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
SILK and BAREGE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
RAGLANS, DUSTERS, &c.
Canal st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

HEALTH! GRACE!! AND BEAUTY

Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

The unparalleled success of the NEW EXPANSION SKIRT, (120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400 Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.

They also call attention to their NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT, FOR TRAVELING, which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.

They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only* "PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE" in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.

They also manufacture over 70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES, *with* and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."

These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped

"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."

For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

CLEARING OUT
Summer Stock of MANTILLAS,
At GEORGE BRODIES' New-York Mantilla Store,
Nos. 300 Canal-st. and 63 Lispenard-st.

IN ALL SILK,
SILK AND LACE,
FRENCH LACE,
PUSHER LACE,
CHANTILLY LACE,
GUIPURE LACE.

Also,
All desirable Shades,
In CLOTH RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS.
At an average reduction of
45 PER CENT.

From original prices, having determined to clear out our stock before the 1st of August.

LACE CURTAINS.
A large lot of new and very desirable styles now opened, and for sale at low prices for cash.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
Of our own manufacture.
Made expressly for City retail trade.
Prices greatly reduced.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

SHADE HOLLANDS,
White, Buff, Green, and Blue, of all widths,
by the case, piece, or yard.
For sale by
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

$2.50 FOR A GOOD SUMMER SUIT.
I am offering great bargains in
FINE SUMMER CLOTHING.
As I intend to clear out at once.
FOR CASH, MY ENTIRE STOCK.
N. B.—Open until 9 P. M. Saturdays, 11 P. M.
OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

75 CENTS FOR MARSEILLES VESTS.
At BOYS' CLOTHING IN PROPORTION.
OAK HALL, Nos 84 and 86 Fulton st.

75 CENTS FOR LINEN COATS.
At BOYS' CLOTHING IN PROPORTION.
OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR CHECK PANTS.
At BOYS' CLOTHING IN PROPORTION.
OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

CONCAN, SEERSUCKER, SINSHEW, CRAPES, PONGEES.—Grass Cloth Cambric; co. Hdkf's; figured and plain Camlets; black and colored Lutong; PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, in colors and black; PINEAPPLE sun. Dress and Traveling BONNETS; PINEAPPLE Ties and Stocks; Chinese and French FANS, with thousands of other curious Fancy Articles from the EAST INDIES and CHINA, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

Also, an assortment of AMERICAN INDIAN Goods.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!! STRAW HATS!!!—Yo-heave ho! This unique straw hat, so much worn by young gentlemen, is decidedly the hat of the season; tasty, elegant in design, it adds a grace to the wearer unequaled by any other hat. They are for sale at the old established hat-store, No. 90 Fulton st., New-York, together with a large assortment of straw, beaver, cassimere and felt hats, adapted to the season, at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Remember the No. is 90 Fulton-st., New-York. CHARLES P. MELLENEY.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all India Rubber dealers, and at No 36 John-st. up stairs.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY for the Summer, who are critical in their taste, can make a selection from really fine London Dock brandies and wines of the best brands, English and Scotch ales and porter in wood and glass, cigars, condiments, &c., at fair prices, at the old stand of R. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 58 Fulton st.

H. B. KIRK, (late junior partner,) Proprietor.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.,	Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D.,	Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins,	Rev. George Montgomery.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 87 William-st.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A CARD TO LIQUOR IMPORTERS.—A young man wants a situation as out-door salesman in a respectable house; the applicant has held the same situation for years, and can bring a respectable trade of from $12,000 to $20,000 a year. Address APPLICANT, *Times* Office, for two days. N. B.—The best of testimonials as to character and capability.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHOSE PRESENT engagement is about to expire, a situation as salesman in some wholesale or retail clothing store; speaks English, French and Spanish fluently and can furnish the best City recommendations. No objection to go to Europe as an interpreter. A letter addressed to C. G., station D, New-York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

A MAN OF FORTY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT from July 1 in either a general dry goods, jobbing-house or boots and shoes; has a large acquaintance both in the Western and Southern States; an experience of eighteen years in the business. The best City reference can be given. Address I. S. B., Box No. 80, Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man, with undoubted City references; is a careful driver and knows his duties in every respect; will assist in the garden or would take a place as porter in a wholesale or retail store, city or country. Good place more an object than high wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. No objection to the country and can show satisfactory reference. Apply for 3 days to A. GRIEVES, No. 160 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, a situation in city or country, understands all kinds of farm work, is a first-rate groom and a steady driver, is a good plain gardener, is willing to make himself generally useful, is able and willing to do his work and give satisfaction. Call at No 129 Waverly place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address, who is a first-rate horseman; knows the City well, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing or plain cooking. Can be seen at No. 31 West 22d-st. Has good City reference.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City references as to character and ability. Address J. H., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN INSURANCE or lawyer's office, by a boy 14 years old; will make himself generally useful. A note addressed HENRY B. WEEKS, No. 118 Ludlow-st., or to S. R. KIRKHAM, No. 146½ Bowery, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as Porter in an Importing or Jobbing drygoods House; has had five years' experience in the business; best City reference. Address MAC, Box No. 125, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady young man who can bring the best of City references; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 101 Franklin st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a young unmarried man; is a first-class waiter. Can give excellent City reference. Call or address J. H., No. 91 East 16th-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also a cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 236 East 23d st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing, or laundress, can take entire charge of a kitchen, by a respectable young woman. Has the best of country and City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do cooking, washing and ironing; would do chamberwork and fine washing; is fully competent to serve in either capacity; no objections to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 25 5th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and well-recommended servants, in either City or country; one is a good cook and baker, makes good bread and plain pastry, or would take a place as laundress; the other is a superior chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house; wages moderate. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED.—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; would assist with chamberwork. A steady situation, not high wages, her object. Likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, one as first-class cook the other as waitress; both thoroughly understand their business and can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 165 East 11th st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a young English girl; she thoroughly understands her business, can dress make, cut and fit children's clothing; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address No. 66 Great Jones-st., one door from the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS lady's dress or chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; can give good references. Apply No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., front room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant American young woman as nurse and seamstress; would take the entire charge of a baby; no objections to the country. Good City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; she understands dress making, and is competent to take care of an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 18 West 19th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing machine; would like to go Europe with a lady. Can be seen to-day at her present employer's, No. 18 West 26th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN woman and an English woman, both as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as cook. Also, by three very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is a splendid washer and ironer, and is a good plain cook; to a family that requires a valuable servant, this is an opportunity which seldom offers. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 192 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOMAN as cook; understands her business; has the best of references. Also, by a Scotchman; is able and willing to do anything; has the best of City references. Apply, for two days at No. 93 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, WITH GOOD City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; no objections to cooking in a small private family, as she is well acquainted with housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing. Good references given. No objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 249 Mulberry st., front room, first floor, or at No 111 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as nurse and seamstress; would like to attend a family to the country for the Summer. Call at her present employer's for reference, No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, near Clinton-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a family washing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 292 1st-av., corner 17th st., front room, No. 8, second floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH, ENGLISH or German girl, to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 132 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A COOK, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, consisting of a gentleman and wife—a first-class English cook. To one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and who can be neat, good tempered and obliging, a good place and good wages are offered. She would also be required to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 43 East 23d-st. in the evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and to save trouble none but those who can answer the above description need apply.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN; must live with his parents. State age, name reference and residence, and where last employed. Salary first year, $50; if suited, a permanent arrangement may be made. Address to INDUSTRY, Box No. 129, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID—MUST BE COMPETENT, and have served with good families and be well recommended. Apply at No. 86 Chambers st., up stairs, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN A BROADWAY STORE—A smart, active, intelligent lad, between 12 and 16 years of age, to make himself generally useful; the best of references required. Apply to F. E. SMITH, No. 737 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR children. One that has good City reference, and is willing to go a short distance in the country, may apply at No. 142 Madison-st., from 9 to 1 P. M.

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OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—MEG MERRILES.

BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH—LE MONSTER—SAUL SABBADAY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE POSTMAN AND HIS DOG—Evening—JESSIE WHARTON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—BLACK-EYED SUSAN—PADDY THE PIPER—MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ANGLO AFRICAN CIRCUS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Vanderbilt* leaves New-York for Havre	July 3
The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool	July 7

☞ W. B. ZIEBER, of No. 106 South Third-street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, serves our Daily paper in any part of the city. Subscribers can also obtain the Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* reached Boston yesterday morning; her mails were received in this City last night. Ample details of news will be found in our columns. The declarations of Lord MALMESBURY, in regard to the late outrages, and the formal abandonment of the right of search, may be regarded as the leading topics, in connection with which must be taken the general scope of the debate in the House of Lords, and of the London press, which proposes to insist upon increased activity on the part of this Government, in the repression of the Slave-trade. In France, the substitution of M. DE LANGLE for Gen. ESPINASSE, in the bureau of the Interior, appears to give general satisfaction. The Turks are urging forward the war against the Montenegrins with renewed activity. The overland mail from India and China had arrived, but the telegrams we have already given state the material points. The money market was improving, while Cotton and Breadstuffs tended to a decline.

The steamship *Boussia*, from Southampton on the 18th, also arrived at this port last night.

There seems to be some doubt, after all, as to the truth of the disastrous reports from Oregon relative to the defeat of Col. STEPTOE'S command by the Indians. At least, so we are led to infer from the tone of a dispatch from Washington, which we publish this morning. The Oregon steamer, which arrived at San Francisco before the sailing of the Panama steamer, brought nothing from Gen. CLARKE to the War Department, but Capt. MCCALL, his Adjutant, writes that the rumors of disaster are unfounded.

A Railroad Convention assembled in Buffalo yesterday, having for its object the settlement of the differences between the Erie and the Central roads. Delegates representing all the principal lines east and west were present. The session yesterday was unharmonious and stormy, and there appears to be little prospect of an arrangement being effected.

HENRY BROOKS, who acted as a Lieutenant in the Kane expedition, was seized with a fit at the Navy-Yard yesterday, and, falling backward, fractured his skull. He died at the Naval Hospital. He leaves a wife and one child. He was the only surviving officer of the Kane expedition, in connection with which he obtained much credit for his heroic endurance and efficiency. He was a native of Sweden, and 45 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner REDDING.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council which has charge of the removal of MONROE'S remains met again yesterday. The business transacted was of no special public importance. The authorities of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken were invited to join in the parade, and Ex-Mayor HARPER was appointed a pall-bearer.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, received a communication from the Superintendent of the Marine Hospital concerning accommodations for baggage, and a complaint against the emigrant ship *Charles Cooper*, decided that they had no power to furnish additional buoys at Quarantine and adjourned.

The Annual Commencement of the New-York University took place yesterday, at Niblo's Theatre, in the presence of an immense audience, chiefly composed of ladies. Chancellor FERRIS occupied the Chair. The orations were of the usual degree of merit—excellence is not looked for on such occasions, and yet it is proper to say that many of the young orators acquitted themselves very well. Several degrees were conferred, and prizes were awarded, and universal satisfaction appeared to prevail.

Inquests were held yesterday on the bodies of eight more persons whose death was caused by sun-stroke. Many cases of *coup de soleil*, which did not result fatally, were also reported.

The cattle markets were exceedingly dull yesterday, and prices ruled at least ½c. ⅌ lb. below the almost unprecedented low rates of last week. Very few of even the finest bullocks sold above 9c., while the entire sales of the day averaged about 8c. ⅌ lb. for the dressed carcasses. The total City receipts for the week ending yesterday numbered 3,041, or about the weekly average of last year, while over 2,000 head were kept out of the market at different points near the City, and along the Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads. Butchers over-bought on the preceding market-day, while the consumption of meat has fallen off at least one-third since the heated term set in. The Health Wardens have seized and condemned numerous lots of meat found on sale, and if they do their duty they will doubtless discover not a little more needing their attention. Many droves of cattle arrive in a wilted condition after a trip of ten to fifteen hundred miles in close cars. Without extra vigilance, meat will be offered which has become so feverish as to be unfit for human consumption. Large numbers of cattle were purchased yesterday and at previous markets, to be driven into good pastures in the adjacent country. These, with the abundance at the West, promise to keep up in the future a good supply of beef at low rates.

Cotton continued dull and heavy, yesterday. Flour was depressed and a shade cheaper. Wheat was rather quiet, and inferior lots tended downward. Corn was in fair demand at somewhat firmer prices. Oats were doing better. Sugars were freely purchased at full prices. Hides, Naval Stores, and Rice, were quiet. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable alteration. The number of vessels of all classes in port, was 731.

A HINT TO THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Among our foreign intelligence, we presented, the other day, an account of the seizure of the French ship *Regina Cœli* by an English cruiser, off the coast of Africa. Her cargo of African apprentices, who had mutinied, were landed, it will be remembered, at Monrovia, and were allowed to go their ways. A letter from M. EUGENE DES BRULAIS, who was a surgeon upon the French vessel, adds many graphic details of the revolt and subsequent events, and among them the startling fact that these two hundred and sixty-five Negroes were shipped from Liberia, with the consent of the President of that Republic, and were nearly all sufficiently well educated to read and write; a circumstance indicating a suspicion that they all primarily emigrated from this country.

Remarks of Lord MALMESBURY on the affair in the House of Peers strongly confirms this representation. We invite the attention of the President, Managers and Members of the American Colonization Society to the statement. Should it prove true that these slaves for a term of years—for such is the upshot of the French scheme of apprenticeship—are emigrants dispatched to Liberia at the expence of the Society; and if the Society sanction the new traffic in which the officials of that Republic have entered; it will afford us sincere pleasure to suggest the idea of opening relations with the French Government, with a view to supplying its Colonies immediately from this country. The economical advantages of direct trade over the employment of an intermediate African dépôt are too obvious to be insisted on; and besides, the French dealers carry away the Negroes at their own expense—a practice that would save a very serious amount yearly to the Society's treasury. We only fear the Management, setting conscientious and philanthropic convictions before merely commercial considerations, may choose to forego the opportunity for a snug business. Will it not, however, be advisable to suspend further emigration to Liberia until the subject be investigated?

New Way to Make New Debts.

The science of contracting a national debt was neglected in the old political schools. FLORENTINE MACHIAVELLI was obviously at fault in the business; and, indeed, pursuing the track of investigation from his down to more recent times, we are pained to discover how confused are the most respectable authorities regarding this difficult specialty. It has been left for the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN to reduce the business to a system To merely enlarge the ordinary expenditures of Government to a point far beyond precedent, is a proceeding in itself cheap, simple, and effective. But it lacks the prime merit of originality. The shallowest of spendthrifts knows how to fling away two dollars where one has been flung before. To find out new ways, to invent fresh expenses, to create additional items of patronage on which to lavish Federal cash, and on which to stake Federal credit, this is toil, this is labor; and precisely here it is that the splendor of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration shines with meridian lustre.

Agents are employed to sell Government property, and customers prompted to buy it, when the selling ought to be left to the appropriate Government officials, and the buying to public competition. New subordinate offices, unauthorized by act of Congress, and which are charged to the Deficiency bill, constantly startle us with their novelty and inutility. Special agents are dispatched to procure information where resident agents already exist. In diplomatic matters, external and internal, the evil grows flagrant. It is not enough to have a resident Minister in Central America; a special Envoy, Mr. WM. CAREY JONES, was sent thither at great expense, and returned without accomplishing any appreciable good, and without informing Government of the real state of feeling among that inscrutable population. The State Department has been in a palpable fog as to the whole circle of Central American politics from the day of his departure. So, in an irregular and unofficial way, Senator BENJAMIN has been sent as an assistant to the Mexican Embassy in the Tehuantepec affair. So at this moment a sharp contest is waging for appointments upon a Special Commission to Paraguay, to adjust a petty quarrel as readily settled by one shrewd resident as by half-a-dozen Envoys Extraordinary. It is further stated, and we know no reason to doubt it, that the purchase of Cuba is to be made the subject of a Special Commission to Madrid.

Again, in domestic diplomacy, the simple business of ascertaining the views, and procuring the submission, of the Mormon leaders, which was properly the duty, and in fact, sole duty of Governor CUMMING, has been shared in the first instance with Col. THOMAS L. KANE, whose commission seems to have been none the less valid because secret, and in the second instance, with Ex-Governor POWELL and Major MCCULLOCH, who are styled, by way of eminence, Peace Commissioners; but whose functions in practice are evidently confined to drawing pay and mileage from Secretary COBB'S exhausted coffers.

These things are all novelties in the administration of the Federal Government. They evince the creation of a new and tremendous patronage, beyond the advice and consent of the Senate, and above the revision of the House; a patronage, by these very tokens, partaking of the nature of corruption, inasmuch as the secresy and irresponsibility secure it from fair scrutiny and just valuation. If it has long been the conviction of reflecting men that the authorized patronage of the Federal Government had reached the point of danger, and its diminution had become a patriotic obligation, what are we to think of this new and dangerous and ruinously costly engine of partisan power, which the present Administration has set in motion? How soon shall there be needed a fresh issue of Treasury Bills, to meet these extraordinary demands? There are no more puzzling questions in political arithmetic.

THE ISTHMUS TROUBLES—COMMODORE VANDERBILL NOT YET TRIUMPHANT.—We publish a letter this morning from the Secretary of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, which seems to explode the pretensions of Commodore VANDERBILT to the honors and the profits of the charter he is said to have obtained. From this statement it appears that in 1849 the Government of Nicaragua granted to this Company the *exclusive* right of constructing a Canal across the Isthmus, and the only condition imposed was, that it should be completed within twelve years—that is, before 1861. The work is now in progress, and, it is confidently asserted, will be completed long before the specified time. The charter which VANDERBILT is said to have obtained, according to this statement is purely conditional, and does not pretend to interfere with the charter of 1849. It merely authorizes the new company to construct the canal in case the old one *fails to comply* with the conditions required. This statement is fortified, in the letter which we publish, by a variety of documentary evidence which seems to leave very little doubt of its correctness. It is also added that the famous grant to M. BELLY contains an article providing that it shall be of no effect until the charter of 1849 shall have been forfeited by a failure to comply with its conditions.

This puts entirely another face on the matter, and we have reason to believe that it is the view which our Government will take of the subject, as it gives them some tangible ground for holding the Government of Nicaragua to a compliance with its stipulations. The insulting reference to the United States in the recent convention of that country with M. BELLY indicates a disposition on the part of its present rulers to assume an unfriendly attitude towards the United States, and put themselves and the transit route under the protection of a foreign power. Fortunately, the charter of 1849 is still in force, and binds that Government to secure the transit to citizens of the United States. Our Government will insist upon the full and faithful performance of that stipulation,—and we have no doubt that instructions have already gone out to our Minister in Nicaragua which will give that Government to understand that the fulfillment of these obligations will be expected, and, if necessary, enforced.

Small-Pox.

Every one knows that small-pox can be prevented, by *proper vaccination*. The disease is clearly an unnecessary evil, yet it has been permitted to prevail in this City, for six months past, to a most disgraceful extent, and from Jan. 1 to the last week in June, 425 persons have died from it. Physicians say that under unfavorable circumstances, the ratio of mortality from small-pox is not over one to ten; in private practice it is not over *one in twenty*. If this be true, at least *four thousand two hundred and fifty* persons have suffered, been marked and deformed by small-pox in this City, since the 1st of Janunry. Such a state of things would not be tolerated in a Continental city; sanitary officers would quarantine the disease, and enforce vaccination. Why should we insist upon giving so desperate a foe the freedom of the City? Our authorities, in 1824, authorized the Dispensary physicians to enforce vaccination, and gave the Dispensary $1,500 to enable the managers to send its physicians from house to house, to stay the epidemic. The best results followed; 6,080 persons were vaccinated by these sanitary missionaries that year. Again, in 1827, the Dispensary physicians went forth, by direction of the City authorities, and vaccinated 5,257 persons. Since that time the City authorities appear to have lost sight of the disease, and the past six months show the fruits of such neglect. Is our City Inspector so deeply engaged in renting market shanties that he cannot attend to health matters?

Should this outrageous and unnecessary mortality continue, it will seriously affect our trade, for no disease strikes the mind with greater terror than small-pox. The medical faculty claim, that for years, we have had no sanitary protection worthy of the name; that the Department utterly fails to fulfill the design of the establishment of sanitary laws and regulations, and, as a proof of the truth of this statement, point to the great contrast between London and New-York, as shown by the reports of the Register-General and the City Inspector. The average ratio of mortality in London, for several years past, has been one in forty, while in New-York, for the past four years, it has not been above one in twenty-eight, and has been as low as one in twenty-two. Why should London be more healthy than New-York? The influx of emigrants no doubt affects it in a measure, but those who die in emigrant hospitals are not added to our bills of mortality. We certainly have nothing like the poverty and destitution they have in London. We have good water, they have not; we have two broad, deep and rapid rivers, washing away most of our filth; they have a single filthy river passing through the city. Our climate is as good, our sewerage as good; why, then, is our ratio of mortality greater? It is because with us the Department of Public Health, like most other departments, is made an asylum for political hacks; whereas, in Europe, a Sanitary Officer is required to have a knowledge of the peculiar duties of his office. Carmen, eating-house-keepers and grocery-keepers would not aspire to such important positions as Health Wardens in any other city than New-York. The Sanitary Offices should be filled with the best medical talent of our City, if we wish to escape the destructive effects of epidemics, and to stop the annual drain on the lives of our people from unnecessary mortality. We seldom employ a tailor as chief engineer of a steamship, or a farmer to build a man-of-war; yet, for guardians of the public health, involving the safety of our families, we quietly put up with any who have brass enough to candidate briskly, and political influence enough to capture the position.

Brooklyn's Police and Reputation.

An Alderman who seems to be struggling to show himself qualified for a vacant place in the Lunatic Asylum, at the last meeting of the Brooklyn Board introduced a resolution reducing the number of Policemen in Brooklyn to 95 men, or an average of 5 men to each ward. As the resolution was seriously debated, and finally referred to the Law Committee, we are bound to believe that the proposition was not a forlorn joke, as it certainly seems to be on its face. The present force in Brooklyn is less than 200, though the territory to be patroled is of wider extent than our own City, where we find 1,200 men few enough to protect life and property. The Alderman's reasoning for so great a reduction is of this sort: The Brooklyn Police are a humbug any way; they are only efficient as a party-machine, in which capacity they are not required at present. Taxes are high, and burglaries and outrages uncommonly plenty. "The number of thefts and outrages perpetrated in this City," said the Alderman, "exceed that of any other City under the sun." Hence down with the police The greatest outrage we have heard of lately in Brooklyn is this outrageous libel of the City of Churches by its Independent Alderman DOUGLASS. The statistics bear him out in no such sweeping libel. Indeed, we believe that there is scarcely a city under the sun, where life and property are more safe, or nuisances less openly and generally tolerated—if we except the immediate vicinity where the Aldermen meet in session—than Brooklyn is. We might point to a single Ward in it, guarded now by only five men, whose limits are of greater circumference than almost any Ward in New-York—where fifty Policemen to the Ward are the average—and yet scarcely an occasion to make an arrest occurs in it once a month. On the last parade day, when almost every man on the Police was in the parade, there was not a burglary, theft or outrage committed. If the Alderman had urged his resolution by the argument that so well-regulated a city needed fewer guardians, he would have made a better impression, for the thieves very well knew, from their experience on drill day, what the Alderman probably did not, that on that day there were specials enough on duty amply to protect property and life from their assaults.

But, whatever may be said of the political character of the New-York Police, Democrats, of all men in Brooklyn, should be quiet on that point. Full half of the force there are Democrats, while not more than one-fourth of them are Republicans. The majority of them are the cream of the old Police, remembering their politics only on election days, when even Policemen, if they do their plainest duties, vote. Within the memory of men, we honestly believe, there has not been a time when Brooklyn enjoyed a more efficient Police than now, and we believe that all interested, who have no partisan end to serve, freely admit it. The sin of our sister city, against the taxpayers, lies in altogether a different quarter.

The Rev. J. L. Hatch.

Personal issues are always unpleasant; but they sometimes involve public interests, and cannot well be avoided. We published a note from Rev. Mr. HATCH in yesterday's TIMES, which of necessity raises an issue of this character.

In our column of Religious Intelligence on Saturday we alluded to Mr. HATCH as "having gained some fame and notoriety for his advocacy of Sunday amusements and other things not usually regarded as clerical;" and we added:

> "His opinions are not new, and they gain all their force from his advocacy from the fact that he professes to be a Congregational clergyman. We believe that he was refused admission into the body of the Congregationalists of New York and Brooklyn more than a year ago. His Congregationalism is probably of the Solus stamp."

To this Mr. HATCH pleads the general issue. "You intimate," he says, "that I am not in ecclesiastical connection with the Congregationalists of New-York and Brooklyn. *This is not true.* I am a member in good standing in one of these churches; my ordination sermon was preached by the brother of the pastor of one of them, and *I have never been deposed or suspended* from the exercise of the ministerial authority then conferred," etc.

Without stopping to inquire in which one of these churches Mr. H. is "in good standing," or who preached his ordination sermon—which do not seem to have any particular bearing on the question of Mr. H.'s present clerical standing, we proceed to give the evidence that Mr. H.'s claim to be "a Congregational clergyman of Brooklyn" is not as well founded as his language would imply.

Our first witness is the "Rev. Mr. HATCH" himself. In his published letter to the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS on "*The Drama and the Church*," he says:

> "I was EXPELLED by ministers from Boston, Salem, and other old Puritan towns in that vicinity, *both from my pastoral relation, and from membership in the Association*, in each case without being allowed a hearing in my own defence."

It will be seen, from the testimony of another witness, that this latter statement is disproved. But we have nothing to do with the causes or the manner, but only with the fact, of Mr. HATCH'S expulsion from the ministry, and on this point Mr. HATCH'S own testimony ought to suffice—with himself at least.

Another witness, of high standing in the ministry at the East, testifies to this effect:

> "Mr. HATCH first turned up in this vicinity as pastor of the Church in G——. Then he horrified the people by teaching that Jesus Christ attended balls, and by such like doctrines, and was deposed by a Council for corrupt teaching, and conduct ill-becoming a minister. A part of his people adhered to him after that; and he preached to them till they dwindled away, and then he dwindled away; and we next heard of him in New-York and Brooklyn. What ministerial character he has, he has acquired since he was dismissed from the Church in Gloucester by a Council that gave him no credentials. And how he has acquired it, I am not able to say. But whether he has such character or not, it would avail nothing in this vicinity, where he is known. If Dr. ———'s church takes up deposed ministers, it may well dismiss its deacons."

Our third witness, also a minister of high respectability, was a member of the Ecclesiastical Council by which Mr. HATCH was expelled from his pastoral relation, who writes:

> "I was on that Council, and have to say that he was dismissed *without a recommendation*." [The usual method of deposition in Congregational Churches.] "The prominent reasons for this were some errors in doctrinal belief, and some practical errors advanced in sermons read before the Council in regard to the desirableness of Christians engaging in dancing and other amusements."

Our fourth witness is the Scribe of the Essex Truth Association, by which Mr. HATCH was expelled from the ministerial body to which he belonged. After quoting from the records the three resolutions containing the charges preferred against Mr. HATCH, reported September 1855, our official witness says:

> "These resolutions were sent to Mr. H. He was informed that they would be considered at the next meeting (in Nov.) and that there would be an opportunity for him to defend himself. As he was absent in November the resolutions were not acted upon until he was present at the meeting in Jan., 1856. Then he was called upon for his defence, but, after a good deal of shuffling upon his part, he declined such defence. Then the following preamble and resolution were presented:
>
> *Whereas*, The Rev. J. L. HATCH is present, and an opportunity has been offered him to make a defence against the charges preferred against him by the Association in Sept., 1855, and he declines to do it, and whereas the evidence of their truth is such as to leave us no room for doubt; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That, in our judgment, his connection with this body ought to be and hereby is dissolved.
>
> This resolution was put, and it passed by an unanimous vote. Thus, by our action, Mr. H.'s connection with us was dissolved."

Thus expelled from the pastorate, and from his ecclesiastical association, and refused admission into the only Congregational association of New-York and Brooklyn, we cannot but think the claim of "the Rev. J. L. HATCH, a Congregational clergyman of Brooklyn," to *clerical* character—as a means of giving currency to opinions of the Sabbath and the Drama—to be of a very dubious sort. We do not at all question the right of Mr. HATCH to hold and to publish whatever views he pleases in regard to the topics in controversy. But he has no right to attempt to support those views by the *prestige* of a character to which he has no claim. He knows perfectly well that the Congregational Churches of the country do not hold, or tolerate their members in holding the views which he avows in regard to the observance of Sunday. They may be right or they may be wrong. But Mr. HATCH attempts to convey the impression that he is sustained in holding these views by the authorities and the creed of that Church,—when the fact is that he has been expelled from it *for* holding them.

A SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.—President KING announced, at the late Commencement of Columbia College, that in October next a "*Post Graduate*," or University course, would be instituted in connection with and under the auspices of the venerable College of which he is the head. This Course is to embrace a "School of Science," a "School of Letters" and a "School of Law." For such an experiment, there is the largest opening in our pretentious metropolis, especially for a School of Science. It is really astounding how so many men of science can be concentrated here with so little to show for their research that is available to learners in their departments. The student of Natural History, in the rural districts, naturally presumes that in a City of Libraries he will be able to find the collections in Natural History to illustrate the books that abound. But coming here, his search is utterly barren and fruitless. If there is a decent collection of minerals in the City it is locked up behind the glass doors of some private proprietor. If one in ten of the fossils that make the "New-York system" a matter of discussion and remark among all fossil-fanciers, is to be found in the City, we would like to be told where it is concealed. If one is ambitious to become acquainted with the teeming insect world, he will collect a finer lot of specimens in a single night by leaving his windows open, lighting the gas, and capturing the crowd that comes tumbling in upon his table than the public knows to exist anywhere in the City. If one were curious about fishes, he could find the best museum of ichthyological specimens that adorns the whole Metropolis in the fish-market—or, rather could—for, since the Aquaria were opened at BARNUM'S, the lover of this family of the Animal Kingdom sees displayed in these water-gardens strangers from far-distant seas acclimated and about their usual sports, as, until the aquarium became a fashion, only old Glaucus ever saw them before.

This poverty in collections is an opprobrium to the Scientific reputation of New-York, a great detriment to science and a discouragement to scholars. Natural History cannot be taught effectually without them, and we hope when President King announces a "School of Science" in the enlarged course of Columbia College, that he is promising a supply for this grievous want. The public spirit of men of wealth only needs the suggestion from a competent quarter, and direction, to furnish New-York with museums in Natural History that will largely enhance the attractions of the Metropolis, and make it the central city for scientific learning, as it is already for letters and commerce.

The Summer Exodus.

The last Summer was noted for its dullness at the watering-places and mountain retreats, and a still duller season has been generally anticipated this year, but the extreme heat of the weather has begun to drive the denizens of our streets and avenues into the country, and the chances are altogether in favor of a very brilliant season at the great Summer resorts of fashion. If the City were only kept in as good a condition as it should be, an immense amount of money might be saved by our permanent residents, who would have no occasion to go out of town for a breath of pure air. There is not on our whole coast a lovelier spot, nor a cooler one, than the Battery; and if that once beautiful promenade were only kept in a tolerably decent condition, it would be thronged from morning until night. But it is kept in such a wretched state that no one would think of walking there for recreation. With this magnificent marine parade put in good order, and the Central Park opened, New-York will become a place of Summer resort, instead of being deserted by its citizens in hot weather. It would be a great benefit to the public if there were a Board of Commissioners who had charge of all our public parks and squares, for then there would be some general system adopted for keeping them in a proper condition. Some of our public squares which have cost the City an immense amount of money, are in a state of wretched dilapidation, and instead of proving a benefit to the people, are only a nuisance to the neighborhood in which they are located. All that the City needs is a few public baths, and for the parks and squares which it already possesses to be put in order, and the Summer solstice would not annually depopulate its streets of all who have the means of getting away. The City can be made very comfortable for those who are compelled to remain in it during the hot weather, and even attractive to those who are not; but what it cannot furnish is the bracing air of the mountains and the solemn silence of the forest, those who have longings for such sublimities, must go in quest of them where they may be found; but they will not be sought for at fashionable watering places, which differ from City homes mainly in being more costly and uncomfortable.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM PLUM GUT.—Poor BENNETT is trying to go through Plum Gut again! With rather more than his usual sensitiveness, he insists that he was not on board the *Rebecca* during the race,—a fact which makes her conduct explainable only on the principle that "blood will tell." But BENNETT has put the Captain of this cranky and rather unreliable craft forward to make a statement, which seems preposterous on the face of it,—namely, that the only sailing directions he had were verbal,—given him on board the *Rebecca* by Mr. HASWELL. We are afraid this won't do. Mr. HASWELL is not likely to have given directions *verbally*, which had been *printed* for the express purpose of avoiding mistakes. We notice that the *owner* of the yacht keeps suspiciously mum on the subject.

BENNETT proposes another race. That is a good idea, but there may be difficulties in the way. When men cheat once it is somewhat difficult to get admission to the ring a second time. And if the second race should come off, poor BENNETT would probably have to give security not to go through Plum Gut. Will he do this? The fact is, he cannot help such tricks. He has been going through Plum Gut all his life, and he is not green enough to enter on an honest course so late in the race as this. He has no objection to a race, but he *will* go through Plum Gut.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Summer season at this house came to an end last evening, when the third act of "Masaniello," and the second and third acts of "Traviata," were performed to a good audience. All the artists were warmly received, and the entertainment was calculated in every respect to make us lament the absence of so many good artists. Mme. GAZZANIGA will make a tour of the principal places of interest in America prior to her departure for Europe.

There are some arrangements on foot for the establishment of light promenade concerts, probably under the *bâton* of M. MUSARD. The theatre is to be decorated with flowers and made as rural as possible. Towards the latter part of August we may have some more opera.

PALACE GARDEN.—This new place of public recreation opens to-night. The garden, fitted up in the style of the old Vauxhall, is located at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. Mr. THOMAS BAKER is the musical leader.

New-York Eye Infirmary.

The Directors of this Institution gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $5,000, being a legacy from the late JASPER GROSVENOR, Esq.; also, the following donations: WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER, $250; AMOS MOSS, $100; W. R. VERMILYE, $50; E. H. OWEN, $50; B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, $50. The New-York Eye Infirmary, the first institution of the kind established in this country, was founded in 1820, since which time it has afforded relief to more than 60,000 poor persons suffering from various diseases of the eye and ear. By the liberality of the State, and a few benevolent individuals of this City, the present substantial and commodious edifice, on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirteenth-street, was erected some three years since. The liberality of the late Mr. GROSVENOR has relieved the institution from debt, but the Directors regret to say that their present income ($1,000 from the State and $5,000 from the City Corporation) is altogether inadequate to the wants of the institution. In appealing for further aid, the Directors would confidently ask what other charity presents stronger claims than this, which relieves the poor man from incipient or confirmed blindness, restores him to usefulness and happiness, to the capacity to support his family, and, with that prevention proverbially better than cure, averts from both him and them the otherwise inevitable doom of almshouse pauperism? Donations will be thankfully received by JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr., Treasurer, No. 34 South-street, or by any member of the Board of Directors.

Annual Commencement of the New-York University—Degrees Conferred—Prizes Awarded.

The Annual Commencement of the University of this City took place yesterday at Niblo's Garden. The large theatre was densely crowded, even more so, if possible, than at the Columbia College Commencement on Tuesday. As on all such occasions, the ladies were in the majority, and their bright Summer garments, the constant exercise of their lively fans, the bouquets which they carried, intended as tokens of approbation to such students as their relationship or preference had selected for the honored mark of distinction,—to say nothing of their bright eyes—(for ladies' eyes are always bright,) gave the elegant building the appearance of a conventional "fairy palace,"—all smiles, all beauty, all everything that is lovely and lovable; and if ever University students were vain, (and they are not supposed to be deficient in that virtue,) the Graduating Class of the University of New-York were vain yesterday, and might have owned up to it, without blushing.

Chancellor FERRIS occupied the Chair. Around him were grouped Professors E. A. JOHNSON, E. LOOMIS, B. F. MARTIN, R. BULL, HOWARD CROSBY, Professor DRAPER and many invited guests.

The following was the order of exercises, the orations being interspersed with music by Dodworth's Band:

Prayer by the Chancellor.

Latin Salutatory Addresses, with English Oration, SAMUEL T. CARTER, New-York City.

English Salutatory Addresses, with Oration, FREDERICK H. ADAMS.

Philosophical Oration—"Science in America," LEWIS L. FOSDICK, Jamaica, L. I.

Oration—"War and its Compensations," SAMUEL B. PARISH, Newark, N. J.

Oration—"Duty and Dignity," R. LAWRENCE VAN KLEEK, Flatbush, L. I.

Greek Oration—"Greek Philosophy," SAMUEL DODD, New-York City.

Oration—"Ruins in the Old World," GEORGE Z. GRAY, Clifton, S. I.

Oration—"The Student's Mission," WILLIAM K. VAN REYPEN, Bergen, N. J.

Oration—"Eloquence," JOHN L. SEAVIN, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Poem—"A View of Life," LAWRENCE H. MILLS, New-York City.

Oration, and with Valedictory Addresses, THOMAS CARTER, New-York City.

Of these orations, it almost seems invidious to distinguish any, but we may particularize Mr. CARTER'S English Oration, Mr. ADAMS' Oration on "Liberty and Tyranny," Mr. FOSDICK'S on "Science in America," (which we rather depreciated,) Mr. VAN KLEEK'S on "Duty and Dignity," Mr. GRAY'S on "Ruins in the Old World," Mr. VAN REYPEN'S on "The Student's Passion," and Mr. MILLS' poem, as well worthy of notice. But, indeed, all the orations had considerable merit, and were uniformly well delivered. The fortunate orators retired under the weight of a torrent of bouquets, that would have warmed the heart of a *danseuse*, and made her rivals pale with envy.

When the orations were concluded, the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates:

Frederick H. Adams, Peekskill; Samuel T. Carter, New-York; Thomas Carter, New-York; Chas. W. Chauncey, New-York; Wm. H. Cooke, Bloomfield, N. J.; Samuel Dodd, New-York; George Z. Gray, Staten Island; Lawrence H. Mills, New-York; Samuel B. Parish, Newark, N. J.; John L. Servin, Haverstraw; R. Lawrence Van Kleek, Flatbush, L. I.; Wm. K. Van Reypen, Bergen, N. J.

The Degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on Lewis L. Fosdick, Jamaica, L. I.; George B. Post and Joshua L. Frame, Jr., New York.

A Testimonial of Proficiency was awarded to H. Augustus Cranston, of New-York.

The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred upon John Crothers Acherson, of class of 1853, and Wm. W. Stephenson, of class of 1854, of New-York.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Wm. S. House, of New-Jersey; J. F. Mitchill, of Virginia; Charles Cumming, of Central America; Orrin E. Miner, of Connecticut; Chas. H. Lothrop, of Massachusetts; Henry W. Carpenter, Edward Malone, of New-York, and Aaron P. Smith, of Florida.

Honorary Degrees were conferred—of A. M., on the Rev. James Baird, alumnus of Belfast College, Ireland, and Pastor of Presbyterian Church, St. John N. B.

Of D. D. on the Rev. Daniel Clay Houghton, A. M. of the Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. John M. Reid, A. M. of the University, President of Genesee College, New-York; the Rev. Peter Schermerhorn Chauncey, A. M., Rector of St. James, New-York; the Rev. A. C. Van Kaalte, of the Netherlands, Holland, Mich.; the Rev. Noah Porter, A. M., Clarke, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, Yale College, upon the Rev. John R. Macduff, A. M. of St. Andrews, Scotland, Pastor of Sandyford Church, Glasgow, and the Rev. L. F. Bungener, Geneva, Switzerland.

Of LL. D., on John Lothrop Motley, author of the celebrated work on the *Dutch Republic*.

Of Doctor of Music, on Thomas Hastings, of New-York.

The annual prizes were awarded in the Freshman Class, for best in Latin, to JAS. B. MURRAY, New-York; as best in Greek, to JAS. B. MURRAY, and as best in Mathematics, to JOHN J. CRANE, Hastings-upon-Hudson. Also, a special prize for the highest average standing in these three departments, and his very close competition with each of the successful candidates, to LEMUEL SKIDMORE, New York.

In the Sophomore Class, as best in Latin and best in Greek, and best in Mathematics, to WM. H. PHRANER, of Jamaica, L. I.

The exercises closed with the benediction and music by the band.

The next term of study will commence on the third Wednesday of September. Persons wishing to join either of the classes, will present themselves for examination at the Chancellor's Room in the University, on the preceding Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Removal of Monroe's Remains.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council met, yesterday, again at 4½ P. M., in the Library in the City Hall, Alderman ADAMS in the Chair.

Mr. SCOTT stated that Mr. PETER COOPER had tendered the use of the Peter Cooper Institute for a place of assemblage of the Heads of Departments and others on Friday, prior to joining the procession. The resolution designating the City Hall for the same purpose, passed the day before, was rescinded, and the invitation of Mr. COOPER accepted. The Committee resolved to meet at the Institute at 2½ P. M. Friday. A Committee of three was appointed to receive the pall-bearers on that day.

It was announced that the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street, had been tendered for the use of the authorities on Friday, instead of Grace Church. The Committee accepted the proffer of the Church of the Annunciation, and the remains will accordingly be placed there previous to the procession on Friday.

It was moved and carried that the commandants of the various regiments intending to join in the parade be requested to send their standards to Mr. HENRY WILSON—the Sexton who has charge of the remains,—to be draped in mourning.

It was resolved that Superintendent TALLMADGE be requested to detail a sufficient force for duty on the occasion of the parade.

A Committee was appointed to furnish refreshments to the soldiers who are to stand guard at the City Hall Friday night.

It was resolved that the Common Council of Brooklyn and those of Jersey City and Hoboken, and the officers of the Army and Navy and of the General Government in this City and vicinity be invited to join in the parade. The Governor of this State will also be invited to be present at the parade.

Ex-Mayor JAMES HARPER was appointed pall-bearer.

The list of the pall-bearers, thus completed, will be found in the programme published elsewhere.

Mr. ALGERNON SULLIVAN, on behalf of the Committee of Virginians, and descendants of Virginians, resident in New-York, invited the Joint Committee to be present at a meeting of Virginians to be held at the Metropolitan Hotel the same evening. The Committee adjourned to meet at 4 P. M., to-day. The Committee has resolved to proceed to Richmond in the *Jamestown*, in accordance with the invitation of the Virginian authorities. Mr. SCOTT announced yesterday that the programme for the ceremonies which will take place in this City prior to their embarkation for Richmond was completed, and could be made public the next (this) morning.

THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—There was a fair attendance last evening, at the meeting of the People's Democratic Republican General Committee, held at Mozart Hall. Alderman STEPHENS presided, and Messrs. WOODRUFF and MCMAHON acted as Secretaries. All the transactions of the Committee were of a strictly business character; and not of general interest.

HORATIO P. CARR, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club last evening.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, met again yesterday. The various reports heretofore noticed, were confirmed, and the programme, in regular order, will be advertised as soon as complete.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oregon War Rumors Unfounded—The Gulf Squadron—Nicaragua Troubles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The Oregon war rumors are an undoubted fabrication. Gov. McMULLIN's letter was not official, and it is believed here that he was imposed upon.

Captain SWORDS, Quartermaster at San Francisco, writes that he had received information of the reported reverses of the troops, and states that he had been requested to hurry forward reinforcements and supplies.

The Oregon steamer arrived at San Francisco only a few hours before the sailing of the Panama steamer. Gen. CLARKE sends nothing to the Department, but his Adjutant, Capt. McCALL, writes that the rumors of disaster are unfounded.

The British war fever is over. The small steamers in the Gulf have been ordered to return home forthwith.

The Nicaragua war is just beginning. All the large ships are ordered to rendezvous at San Juan.

A.

Our Washington Correspondence.

SALT LAKE MAIL SERVICE NOT EXPEDITED—RENEWED INDIAN WAR IN OREGON—A NEW LEAK IN THE TREASURY—JUDGE ROOSEVELT NOT APPOINTED MINISTER TO ENGLAND—SALE OF THE HOUSE FURNITURE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28, 1858.

It is a mistake that the Postmaster-General has closed a contract for expediting the mail by the Salt Lake route, by shortening the time from 38 to 30 days. During the last day or two of their session the House and Senate, by very large majorities, passed a bill authorizing the service on this important route to be performed on a scale of greater efficiency than at present. The bill proposed to reduce the time from 38 to 30 days, and to raise the compensation from $310,000 to $370,000 a year. The President refused to sign the bill, alleging that it was surplus legislation, inasmuch as the Department already possessed the requisite authority. The private history of this affair is interesting. The Missouri delegation in Congress have taken this route under their special care, and petitioned the Postmaster for the additional service. He declined. They appealed to the President, who sustained the Postmaster-General. The delegation then told the President that they would get a law through Congress requiring it to be done. The President assented to that proposition, but stopped the bill. The members interested in the project then repaired again to the President and the Department, and were again told that the thing could not be done for the want of funds. At that very moment the Postmaster-General had in his drawer a contract ready for delivery to the parties, securing to one of the divisions of the Tehuantepec Company a mail grant for $285,000 a year, in the face of a law passed the day before that no mail steamer contracts should be made on which money above the amount of the postages should be paid. That contract has since been delivered.

Senators GREEN and POLK went away, making no secret of their indignation at the niggardly conduct of the Department toward the great central interests which they represent.

If the warlike intelligence from Oregon be confirmed by entirely reliable advices another vent is opened for the escape of indefinite millions from the Treasury. If it be true that the Indians have attacked and defeated Col. STEPTOE, not only will all of the three volunteer regiments be immediately raised, but a large part of the now useless army of Utah, with its enormous trains, will be ordered onward to the new and real strife opened on the shores of the western sea. The people of the country have been so thoroughly disgusted with the contemptible, but most expensive, trifling of the Utah business, that they will welcome a reality even in the shape of an Indian war beyond the Cascades. The volunteer war carried on by the Legislatures and Governors of Oregon and Washington, against the protest of Gen. WOOL, cost $6,000,000, and is yet unsettled for. That which will be waged by the regular army, granting the correctness of the last accounts, will cost less but will be better done.

I presume there is nothing at all in the rumor that Judge ROOSEVELT, of New-York, has been appointed Minister to England. The Judge and Sir GORE OUSLEY married sisters, and the influence of Lady OUSLEY at the White House is considerable, but Mr. BUCHANAN is much too old and cool a statesman to yield to a lady's importunities what public policy will not justify. Judge ROOSEVELT is a respectable head of a State Court, but has not the calibre for the place spoken of. Besides, unless the impressions of those usually well-informed are erroneous, General DIX has been selected for the French Mission in the event that Mr. SLIDELL is compelled from political considerations to decline it. New-York will not in any case be honored with the two first missions on the diplomatic list. It is much more likely that if Mr. DALLAS is to be displaced at all, which is extremely improbable, some unrewarded original Buchanan man, or some timely convert to his support, will be fished up from a yet unransacked corner of Pennsylvania to supersede him.

The furniture of the old Hall of Representatives was sold to-day. The sale was known to but very few, though it had been advertised. The most spirited bidding was between "ole clo" men, speculators in second-hand furniture from Germany and Ireland, on whose faces lay the stamp of the Israelite, and whose hearts was warmed with a sentiment which could not endure that the memorials of American patriotism should go for a song and without a sigh. They bought the mass of the furniture and draperies for one-tenth or one-twentieth their original cost.

There were exceptions to this desecration and vandalism, however. B. KINGMAN, Esq., a member of the Press, and a native of Massachusetts, and PHILIP R. FENDALL, a son of the Old Dominion, attended, and rescued from the gripe of the Jews and Gentiles some relics of the greatness and glory of the past. Mr. K. purchased, for fifty dollars, the desk from which J. Q. ADAMS thundered his invectives and spoke his noblest words in defence of the principles of Republican freedom. Old chairs, on which the greatest of American Parliamentary celebrities had sat, went off by the dozen, at a dollar and a half, while the gay carpet on which hundreds of the most honored of America's sons had expectorated for two sessions, was ripped up to a speculator at ten cents a yard.

A.

THE ANTI-DOUGLAS FIGHT—WHO KEEPS IT UP—SOUTHERN CRITICISM—THE WEATHER—THE POWERS CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 26, 1858.

The President and his Cabinet are not *ostensibly* connected with the Anti-Douglas movement in Illinois. They deny to all but a very few persons that they approve of the conduct of LIBB and others in that State. But there are facts which cannot be gainsayed which prove not only that the Administration is secretly working against DOUGLAS, but against every Democratic Member of Congress who was not whipped into the support of the English Compromise bill. It has been alleged that this secret plotting is due to Senators BIGLER and SLIDELL, and GLANCY JONES, of the House—that they are personally interested in securing the defeat of Messrs. HASKIN, CLARK, MONTGOMERY, DOUGLAS, McKIBBEN, &c., &c. But such an allegation comes from no shrewd observer of events in Washington during the past three months. SLIDELL, BIGLER and GLANCY JONES are carrying out the will of the President in this matter. The first-named is doubtless an active and aggressive personal enemy of Mr. DOUGLAS, and perhaps incites Mr. BUCHANAN on in his warfare upon the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, that his old enemy may be overwhelmed with the rest. But he is not a whit more bitter against DOUGLAS than is Mr. BUCHANAN. As for BIGLER and JONES, they are ordinarily very good-natured men. BIGLER, in spite of the skinning which DOUGLAS gave him last Winter, would never think of revenging himself. It requires a man of gumption to hate well. Neither BIGLER nor JONES are equal to it, though both may indulge in petty exhibitions of temper. The opposition to DOUGLAS among a clique of Illinois Democrats, may certainly be set down to the account of the Executive. He also has sent to Pennsylvania that Mr. MONTGOMERY must be defeated; and the Republicans there, as well as in Illinois, are silly informed that they can, if they choose, triumph, through the disunion in the Democratic ranks.

The free criticism of Southern journals upon the Presidential management of this quarrel does not put Mr. BUCHANAN into the best humor. He was especially surprised and grieved, I hear, at the course of the Richmond *South*, which the other day rebuked his conduct in tolerably plain language. This, too, from an ultra Southern newspaper. Of course, if the journals in the interest of Slavery are not satisfied with the war against the Douglas Democrats, the Northern Democratic journals will be apt to agree with them.

The weather continues insufferably hot here, and though the little evening papers give no evidence of the fact, I am informed by leading physicians that it is very sickly at the present time, especially among the children. Sitting in the Capitol grounds yesterday I saw three funeral *cortèges* at the same instant, which is an unusual sight in so small a town as this. The wet June of last Summer was cool from the copious rains, while this is hot and dry, and there is a general scattering in fashionable circles for the watering places.

POWERS expiated his offence against our laws on the scaffold last Saturday. The Marshal of the District officiated as the Jack Ketch of the occasion, and established a remarkable precedent in delivering an address to the condemned. The address was a very good one, but the Marshal is condemned in all quarters for making it. The execution passed off very quietly, a fact which speaks well for the condition of the people of Washington. There was no excitement, no crowd present, and but a very few people went upon the house-tops to witness the execution.

VYS.

Railroad Convention.

ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ERIE AND CENTRAL ROADS.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 30.

An important Railroad Convention convened at the Clarendon House this morning, to endeavor to settle the differences between the Erie and Central Roads. A large number of Delegates were present, representing all the principal lines East and West.

The Convention organized by appointing J. W. BROOKS, of the Michigan Central Road, Chairman.

A Committee on Resolutions was also appointed.

The session to-day was inharmonious, and the debates stormy, and nothing was accomplished. A session is being held this evening, but as yet with little prospect of an arrangement being effected.

Earthquake at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 30.

The shock of an earthquake was observed in various parts of this city at 11 o'clock last night. It was a light one, yet caused crockery to rattle and was distinctly felt by many persons who were walking out.

P. S.—The earthquake of last night was observed in Woodbridge, seven miles north-west from this city in Westville, two miles distant in the same direction, and in North Haven, seven miles nearly northeast from the city, where a second but slight shock was felt. The direction of the vibration seemed to be from south to north. The shock was also felt in Waterbury. There have been but two shocks of earthquake recorded as having occurred within the last hundred years in this vicinity.

Destructive Fire in New-Orleans—Fatal Duel.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30.

Private dispatches from New-Orleans state that a destructive fire occurred there yesterday. The steamer *Empress*, schooner *Minnie Schieffer*, and a Spanish brig were burned to the water's edge, and the ships *Hannah Crooker* and *Fanny Fosdick* slightly injured.

Other dispatches say that a duel was fought yesterday between Mr. HANLON, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. GIBBONS, of the *Crescent*, in which the latter was shot and fatally injured.

Instructions to Canal Auditors Rescinded.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 30.

The Canal Board to-day, by a party vote, rescinded the recent instructions of the Canal Auditors, imposing additional duties upon the Assistant Collector of Tolls. The Democratic members all voted for rescinding the instructions, and the Americans and Republicans against rescinding them.

Nahant Telegraph Line.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The telegraph line to Nahant, where the office is located in the Nahant House, has been put in complete order, and will afford visitors at that attractive watering place direct communication with all parts of the country. The office in New-York is at No. 21 Wall-street.

Congressional Nomination in Indiana.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Wednesday, June 30.

The Ninth District Republican Convention at Plymouth, yesterday, was very largely attended, and the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX was nominated for reelection to Congress unanimously.

State Politics.

UTICA, Wednesday, June 30.

The leading Republicans here express the determination of pressing ROSCOE CONKLING, of this city before the next State Convention for Governor WARD HUNT declines the use of his name.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The mails from all points South, as late as due are to hand, but bring no news of any special interest

To-day we have had here the hottest weather of the season, the thermometer reaching 96° in the shade.

Departure of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, sailed at noon to-day, with 86 passengers for Liverpool and 8 for Halifax. She took out no specie.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 30.

The weather is cloudy, but mild and pleasant. Wind west.

MORE DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE—The Coroners had another busy day yesterday holding inquests in the following cases of death caused by sun stroke:

JOHN MURPHY, a laborer, employed at the iron foundry No. 35 Bank-street, was suddenly overcome by the excessive heat, drank a glass of ice-water and fell dead. He had been employed but three days at the foundry. He was about 35 years of age, and has a family living in Pennsylvania.

MARGARET HAMMOND, a native of Scotland, was overcome by the heat while passing through Tenth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street. She was taken into the nearest drug store, but died in a few minutes.

The following persons died from the same cause:

JAMES DUNN, an Irish laborer, who resided at No. 119 East Twenty-eighth-street, aged 40 years.

PETER FAGAN, an Irish longshoreman, who resided at No. 113 West Twenty-fourth-street, aged 35 years.

JAMES MORRISON, who resided in Thirty-ninth-street near Third-avenue, aged 45 years.

CATHARINE HARVEY, who was employed as a domestic at No. 123 Goerck street, aged 35 years.

JAMES GILLIGAN, who resided at No. 215 East Thirteenth-street, aged 35 years.

JOHN LEE, a colored man, who resided at No. 4 Catharine-lane, aged 40 years.

In addition to the above, several persons were sun-struck yesterday who recovered.

C. S. SAVAGE, auctioneer, of No 4 Broadway, was overcome by the heat while walking in the street. By the application of cold water and ice he soon recovered and was taken home in a carriage.

MARY WOOSTER, from Fordham, was sun-struck while passing up Broadway, near Duane-street. She was taken to the City Hospital.

JOHN MART, an Irish laborer, was found insensible in Sixteenth-street, near First-avenue. He was conveyed to a drug-store, and shortly recovered sufficiently to be taken home by the Eighteenth Ward Police.

JOHN McMANUS was sun-struck while unloading brick at the foot of Twentieth-street, North River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. PATRICK was found insensible in Tenth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, and sent to the Hospital.

THOMAS BRARE, a Scotchman, was driving a cart through Ninth-avenue, when he was sun-struck. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

City Items.

Stage racing in Broadway begins daily a little after dark, when it will not be easy for persons put in peril to notice the number of the stage. On Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, the driver of No. 616 of the Forty-second-street Broadway line, dashed in ahead of one of the Green Point line, steering out of his direct course to head off and stop his antagonist. A Chambers-street the wheels of the two stages came into violent contact, the nigh horse of No. 616 was thrown down upon the pavement, and the passenger much frightened.

It was recommended at the meeting of the Heads of Departments, Tuesday, that free hydrants be placed in public places throughout the City for the use of the thirsty.

Notices have been issued by the City Inspector informing all persons who keep swine below Eighty sixth-street that the Board of Health has resolved to prohibit the keeping of swine below Eighty sixth-street.

A number of cars of peculiar construction have been placed on the Third-avenue Railroad. They are open at the sides, and the roof is supported by small iron posts only. They are to be used during the Summer months, and will be much cooler vehicles than those which they take the place of.

Many have inquired how it is that the American Institute still has possession of the Crystal Palace, although the City authorities ousted it some time ago. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund leased the Palace soon after the City "entered," as the lawyers say, to the American Institute, until May next.

The steamer *Island City*, which sustained some damage during the tornado about a week ago, has been repaired, and will resume her trips this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

Lee-Avenue Jubilee—5,000 People Out.

All East Brooklyn turned out yesterday in its holiday dress to the greatest festival of the season—the "Jubilee of the Lee-avenue Sabbath-School." For this grand occasion extraordinary preparations had been on foot many days. The school, which with its weekly "boys' meetings" is one of the best known and most wholesome institutions that Long Island boasts, now numbers some 1,500 scholars, and about 100 teachers. The arrangements, under the direction of JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., FRANKLIN H. LUMMUS and Alderman SCHOLES, were complete, so that nothing went awry throughout, and the day was one of unalloyed pleasure to the 5,000 people who gathered in Brevoort's Grove. The procession moved at 8 o'clock from the church toward the Grove, with banners flying and martial music; the infant scholars going over in omnibuses provided for their conveyance. At 12 o'clock the ceremony of crowning a Flower Queen—Miss MARY WARING—drew the whole assembly about an arbor which had been erected, covered with flowers and adorned with statuary. At 3 o'clock the annual reports of the several societies of the school were read, addresses delivered by the Rev. Mr. HOLLOWAY, Gov. OLIVER, and the Rev. ALEXANDER M. THOMPSON, of Staten Island, in his best style, and distinguished visitors introduced. The music of the occasion was furnished by the children, by the Randall's Island Band, and by Dodworth's Company. Abundant refreshments of every substantial and delicate variety were furnished. The Park was an animated play-ground from 9 o'clock till 6, at which hour the company separated. There has been no such day of excitement and enjoyment in East Brooklyn since just a year ago, when the same school had its Festival for 1857, which had not ceased to be quoted as the most memorable of occasions to the little folks, when preparations for this one commenced.

GOV. KING'S OPINION OF THE POLICE PARADE.—General Superintendent TALLMADGE has addressed the following letter to Deputy Superintendent FOLK:

To the Officers of the Metropolitan Police:

I have been requested by the Governor to express, in general orders to the officers and men constituting the Metropolitan Police, the great satisfaction that he experienced on the review of that body at the Cities of Brooklyn and New York on the 23d inst.

He desires me to say that he was surprised by the discipline exhibited, and the good order and precision manifested upon that occasion in the various evolutions and marching of the force, and that their efficiency in the discharge of the important duties that devolve upon them, which so much depends upon order and discipline, must secure the fullest approbation of the public.

The General Superintendent takes pleasure in expressing the gratification that he felt in the good conduct and soldierly deportment of the officers and patrolmen on that occasion, both in Brooklyn and New-York, which so greatly elicited the expressions of approbation by His Excellency, and he trusts that the zeal and good conduct evinced by the force on that occasion will be emulated by their efficiency and exemplary conduct in their more quiet, but not less important private duty.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent Police.

To JOHN S. FOLK, Deputy-Superintendent.

COURT OF SESSIONS—SENTENCES.—John Dehan and Michael Mahoney, convicted of highway robbery, were each sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for 10 years.

William D. Smith, formerly paying-teller of the Long Island Bank, indicted for embezzlement, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years and three month's imprisonment.

Thomas Rodgers, indicted for arson, in setting fire to a building in the Eastern District, pleaded guilty to arson in the third degree, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Jurors in this Court have been discharged for the term. The Court has adjourned to Saturday, when several sentences will be pronounced.

Brooklyn Items.

The writ of *mandamus*, procured by Judge CULVER, requiring the officers of the First Baptist Church, of Williamsburg, to furnish him with copies of the testimony, has produced papers which, it is said, instead of furnishing evidence or containing charges of adultery against him, consist of allegations and testimony to prove that he has been guilty of suing one of the deacons, and of pursuing (persecuting) the minister.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A few days ago we recorded the fact that a girl 14 years old attempted to take her own life by swallowing a dose of laudanum, and—this not having the desired effect—attempted to drown herself at Thompson Dock. She made another attempt upon her life last Sunday. This precocious young Miss of 14 Summers, was, on Tuesday last, married by the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON to a man 42 years of age. The husband resides in Boston and buried his first wife about five weeks ago. He visited Brooklyn, bringing with him an infant, and his present wife to take care of it on the trip, promising to send her back to her parents by the return boat.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health held an adjourned meeting yesterday. A number of nuisances were reported and referred. The most important business transacted was the passing a resolution authorizing the Health Officers to have lime sprinkled in the gutters throughout the City, wherever they may deem it necessary. Dr. BOYD presented a resolution, which was adopted, but subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table, asking that the May, or call a special meeting of the Common Council and settle the disputed question as to who is Health Officer by holding a new election. Mr. JOHN T. HILDRETH appeared before the Board on the swill-milk question, but was cut short in a speech by the Chairman, who informed him that it was out of place, as the Common Council already had the subject under consideration. The Board meets again on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DEATH OF HENRY BROOKS.—Boatswain HENRY BROOKS died at the Naval Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of a fall in the Navy-yard, a few days ago, while in a fit. The deceased was a Swede, 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He served under Dr. KANE, in the Arctic Expedition, as a lieutenant, and on that voyage his toes were so badly frozen that it became necessary to amputate them. He was much respected in the service for his many good qualities, and received medals from Queen VICTORIA and Lady FRANKLIN for the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties while with Dr. KANE. Of that expedition not a single officer, we believe, is now alive.

FIRES.—The small Mission Church, on Van Buren-street, near Classon-avenue, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning; also a slaughter-house adjoining, owned by JOHN LOWBRY. Loss $500.

THE LONG ISLAND MASTODON.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says two more teeth of the mastodon at Bailey's Pond were found last Friday. One very large one, in a perfect state of preservation, and one small one. The large tooth has the same black color and glossy enamel, as the others. The laborers who found them, still hold on to them, hiding them in their shanties, believing them to possess great value.

JEREMIAH VANDERBILT, better known as "Farmer Jerry," died from the effects of the heat, in Flatbush, on Tuesday night.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of WM. GARDNER, 19 years old, who was drowned at the foot of Adams-street last week, was recovered yesterday.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 390, 267, 983 468, 560, 561, 256, 646, 497, 57, 167, 3404, 511, 512, 595 110, 745, 593, 386, 514, 515.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 29.

Before Judge Betts.

COUNTERFEITING—SENTENCE.

Tito Ruffil and George Louis, who were recently convicted of counterfeiting, were this morning brought up for sentence, Judge BETTS having denied the motion for a new trial made by their counsel.

The prisoners were sentenced to be confined for two years at hard labor and to pay a fine of six cents. One of them was much affected when he heard the sentence.

NOTICE TO THE PETIT JURY.

Members of the Petit Jury in this Court are requested to call at the Marshal's office, No. 9 College-place, at 12 o'clock on Friday for their compensation.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all manufacturing purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway New-York.

☞ Removal.—ROBERTS & CATTELL, late Eastman & Roberts, importers and dealers in Hatters' Plush and Trimmings, have removed to No. 113 Broadway, next door to the Trinity Building

Pelongs, for Undertakers' use

☞ Ladies.—Whatever desirable style or beauty sought for in Gaiters Youths' and Children's Shoes, or if you require in haste any articles before going into the country, go to CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway Gentlemen's Patent Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers, &c., also made to order.

N. B.—A perfect outfit for families can be selected in a few moments at CANTRELL'S. Call on him.

☞ The Glorious Fourth will be celebrated on third and fifth at the Phrenological Rooms of FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway, and all wishing examinations will be accommodated.

☞ More of the Safe Controversy!

LILLIE TO HERRING.

SILAS C. HERRING, Esq.—*Sir:* I notice yours of the 19th in the *Tribune*, and greatly to my disappointment, and undoubtedly to that of the public, you dodge and go around the equitable proposition made in my last, and bring up again to the same stump, to wit, the Painesville and Abbott certificates.

Now, let me be distinctly understood, and upon my own responsibility, as I shall not introduce the names of gentlemen to refute the sayings of hirelings that, collectively, the testimony you offer against the *fire-proof qualities of my safe is a gross misrepresentation*, and singly, if attested to under oath in my presence, a part of the names you offer would be likely to answer to the charge of perjury before a legal tribunal.

As to the fire-proof qualities of your "Champion," as before stated, if you will define the evidence required, and to whom to be submitted, I will endeavor to relieve you of that $1,000. And to satisfy the public that they will *burn up*, without any doubt, burn one ten hours in public, as I proposed to you in my last, and I will show a "champion" all burnt out.

You speak of "my low, tricky way of doing business." This, from one *proverbial for tricks in everything relating to safes and locks*, will be fully understood and appreciated by the public.

It was, Sir, to prevent the occurrence of another *Reading Penn., Trick of yourself and Agents*, that I cautiously placed the selection of the jury and their investigation and tests entirely beyond the control of either of us, or our friends, that their decisions might be made *independent and reliable*. I will repeat the proposition before made that the public may judge which you most fear, "*my low tricks*," or the verdict of the jury.

To settle the question as to *who makes the best* BURGLAR AND BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE COMBINED *definitely, unalterably and to the satisfaction of the whole community*, I now submit the following proposition, viz: The Mayors of the cities of New York and Troy shall select and agree upon seven jurors, four to be first-class mechanics and three men of high scientific attainments, who shall have full power to investigate and settle this question. They shall examine the construction of our respective Safes and Locks, in use and in store, test them by fire, one or more, as they please in a strictly private manner; test the *burglar-proof qualities* as will best establish their merits or demerits, examine the construction of all classes or degrees of burglar and fire-proof combined, and their annual depreciation in value and decay; make out their report in full, embracing every important item of information of interest to the public, and decide distinctly and unmistakably who makes the best BURGLAR AND COMBINED BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF SAFE—from which decision neither party shall controvert or take any exception. Five thousand dollars shall be placed in the hands of said Mayors, (two thousand five hundred dollars by each party) to defray all expenses except the safe tested, which each shall furnish as required, and the balance, if any, shall be expended in publishing said report in the principal cities in the United States.

You say "that none of your *best Safes were ever robbed*." The *audacity* of this assertion is in keeping with the representations made daily at your establishment, and is required in order to DISPOSE OF YOUR SHEET-IRON BOXES, AND SELL THE MEN WHO BUY THEM.

Was not one of your Safes (*so called*) robbed in the Custom-house at Richmond, Va., of $20,000, and $46,000 more in the same Safe that they could not carry away?

Also, at the Custom-house, Oswego, N. Y.	$5,000
Also, Little & Baker's, Milwaukee, Wis	400
Also, J. B. Wilson's, Detroit, Mich	3,000
Also, E. M. Wiswell's Safe, Concord, Ill	1,500
Also, Weare, Homer & Co.'s, Otterville, Mo	20,000
Also, Minnesota Packet Co.'s, Dunleith	600
Also, Rock Island Coal Co.'s, Dubuque	280
Also Knox Co. (Mo.) Safe	5,000
Also, Green Castle, Indiana (reported)	40,000

Also, a Safe which you sold, yourself, as a Burglar-proof, to the Charleston (S. C.) Savings Bank, which was cut open and robbed within six weeks after it was purchased.

Is it not true now, Sir, that you have been familiar not only with the robberies above mentioned, but with hundreds of others, and still continue to make and sell the same sheet-iron Safe, which you represent as burglar-proof, fastening them with your *Hall's Patent Powder-proof Lock*, which you know can be opened in five minutes without noise, and which affords about as much protection against thieves as a shadow against a north-west wind? Is it not also true that the Safes that are rusted through and returned because they are worthless, are repaired, painted and sold as new to your Southern customers, where they are not likely to be returned again upon your hands?

As you have declined accepting the proposition above repeated, *any other Sheet-Iron Safe manufacturer* is at liberty to accept the same proposition made to you.

Troy, June 28, 1858.

LOUIS LILLIE.

A full assortment of LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, VAULT DOORS AND LILLIE'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS on hand at my Agency at

FAIRBANKS & CO.'S, 189 Broadway, New-York.

Also several of S. C. Herring's, and other Sheet-Iron Safes, (which have been taken in exchange for Lillie's,) for sale at *half price*. *Warranted as good as new, or good for nothing*, to suit purchasers.

☞ Espenscheid's Hats give an air of Refinement to the wearer. Look at his leading Summer styles of Pearl Beaver Cassimeres, his splendid Straws and Panamas. Cheapness, elegance and matchless workmanship characterize his attractive fabrics.

ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ A Card.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public that their extensive manufactory for the production of

FINE SILVER WARE

is now in full operation, and they have on hand a large and elegant assortment of

TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS, TRAYS,
SPOONS, FORKS, TUREENS, VEGETABLE
DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS,
GOBLETS, BUTTER DISHES, &c.,

of entirely new and elegant designs, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Intending to make this an important branch of their future business, they can assure the public that they will spare neither labor nor expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmanship.

Our standard will be as fine as is compatible with durability, (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR PRESENTATIONS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ A Very Rich Perfume

For the Handkerchief,

Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.

Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists and fancy stores at 50 cents a bottle.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS,
DEPOT No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Zephyr Merino Under Vests,

For hot weather.
Soft, elastic and durable.
Give them a trial.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Removal.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO., the veritable pioneers in the introduction of the finer qualities and styles of ready-made Clothing, offer for inspection a large stock for Summer wear, that cannot be equaled, a fact they would solicit an opportunity of proving, at their new locality No. 566 Broadway, southeast corner Prince-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ Weed's Patent Sewing Machines

Are, from their SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, particularly adapted to FAMILIES, TAILORING, DRESS-MAKING, or any other purpose requiring a SEAM THAT WILL NOT RIP. Office, No. 345 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Cartridges.—American Patent for sale of the new waterproof catridge and safety fuse train. For circulars, Government report and other information, apply at No. 134 Mercer-st.

GOMUZ & MILLS,
Patentees.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines—No other sewing machine for family use ever equalled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

☞ Bill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, No. 1 Barclay-street.—Hair Dye, black or brown, best in use, 4 shillings a box. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia, and all druggists in the United States.

☞ Consumption.—This Disease Successfully treated by E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D. Persons who are afflicted with this disease are respectfully invited to call upon him. Office for the treatment of Consumption only, No. 158 Bowery. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MARRIED.

RIANHART—BALDWIN.—In this City, at the residence of John C. Werk, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. James Alexander, Thos. M. Rianhard, to JENNIE E., daughter of the late Joshua Baldwin of Columbus, Ohio.

O'NEIL—MOFFET.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 30, in St. George's Church by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., WILLIAM WALLACE O'NEIL, of New-Haven, to LUCY G., daughter of John Moffet, Esq., of New York.

COFFIN—COE.—At Middletown, Conn., on Thursday evening, June 24, by the Rev. D. M. Seward, of Yonkers, N. Y., O. VINCENT COFFIN, of New York City, to ELLEN E., youngest daughter of the late Linus Coe Esq., of Middletown.

DIED.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 29, Mrs. RUTH MORRISON relict of the late John Morrison, aged 79 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Jane st., on Friday afternoon, July 2, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

PICTON.—On Tuesday, June 29, CHARLOTTE, infant child of Thomas Picton, aged 6 months and 1 day.

DITMAS.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday evening, June 29, ANDREW S. DITMAS, eldest son of John Ditmas, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROLLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 29, EMILY HENRIETTA, wife of Louis Rollin, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, on Thursday, July 1, at 10 o'clock.

OLMSTED.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, June 30, suddenly, Mrs. LUCY FLAGG OLMSTED, wife of John Olmsted, in the 37th year of her age.

The friends of the family, of her mother Mrs. Lydia W. Flagg, and of her brothers, Levi W. and Ethan Flagg, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the depôt, on the arrival of the 3:45 train from New York.

MEZZETTI.—At Craneville, on Monday, June 28, after a long and severe illness, JOSEPH MEZZETTI, Sr., aged 58 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. H. Wayne, No. 59 Chatham st. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

PURDY.—At Canterbury, Orange Co., on Monday, June 28, Mr. SAMUEL G. PURDY.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

JAGGER.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Monday evening, June 28, at the residence of her son-in law, D. W. Corwin, MARIA, wife of David Jagger, of Riverhead, L. I., aged 58 years, 3 months and 25 days.

DRUMMOND.—In Bath, Me., on Sunday morning, June 27, Miss MARY F., daughter of Capt. William and Mary F. Drummond, aged 20 years, 4 months and 10 days.

JANEWAY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, June 27, the Rev. JACOB J. JANEWAY, D. D., in the 85th year of his age.

The clergy, and the friends of the family generally are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, without further notice.

$150,000—CLEARING-OUT SALE—$150,000 OF SUMMER CLOTHING.

I will sell the entire balance of my stock of Fashionable SUMMER CLOTHING at 20 per cent. less than my usual low prices.

I wish it distinctly understood that I will not be undersold by any man or combination of men.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

E. DEGROOT,
Granite Hall,
CASH CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 142 Fulton-st.,
First Clothing Store east of Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is..........950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK

Has removed his manufactory from No. 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., 950-1000 parts pure; warranted first quality, fit for use.

DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS.
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.
Manufactory on the premises.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
Represented by DAVID BAIT

MEAT	FISH	FRUIT
TASTES	TASTES	TASTES
LIKE	LIKE	LIKE
MEAT,	FISH,	FRUIT,

After a week or two in
the only Refrigerator.
WINSHIPS!!!
THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!!
Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ANOTHER SERMON
BY
THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
AS
Delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, June 27.

REPORTED VERBATIM.

Will be published on SATURDAY,
July 3,
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN,

One Cent per copy.

A PERMANENT CURE FOR
PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!

The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. The following gentleman were cured of piles by using DR. WITMER'S Pile Suppository:—Charles M. Holwell, Esq., Newark, N. J., was operated upon for piles, but did no good, and was unable to leave the house for months. Mr. Michael Doran, No 205 South-street, was afflicted with piles for fifteen years, and was in a deplorable condition. Call and see them for yourself, and hundreds of other gentlemen whose names and addresses I will give. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.
A SECOND-HAND MACHINE OF THE
MARYLAND PATENT,
In perfect order, for sale at about
HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 293 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

CHILDREN SAVED!
CHILDREN SAVED!
CHILDREN SAVED!

IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Read what a regular Physician writes.

Editor of the American Agriculturist:

"... If every parent in the land would read and carry out the plain, simple directions on '*Preparing Food for Children*,' given in the July *Agriculturist*, which I have just received, the Doctors' occupation would be gone,' the Apothecaries and makers of Patent Medicines would be compelled to 'shut up shop' for want of patronage, and the lives of *tens of thousands* of Children would be saved.... By all means advertise that number and sell *single* copies to everybody. The children will grow up and call you blessed...."

Single copies of the July number, in *English* and *German*, will be sent *post-paid* for 10 cents—50 cents will pay for six months—$1 for one year. The July number contains, in addition to the above, over 60 good articles, and 40 illustrative Engravings upon every department of Rural Life—including full directions for setting out a table (with picture of a table ready "laid"): best mode of preserving fruits, &c., &c.

WITHOUT MEDICINE.
WITHOUT MEDICINE.
WITHOUT MEDICINE.

ORANGE JUDD Publisher,
No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

A NATIONAL SONG.
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FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.
A NATIONAL SONG
FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.
BY WM. ROSS WALLACE,
A NATIONAL SONG
FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.
BY WM. ROSS WALLACE.

For this beautiful song, and hosts of other good things by popular writers, see that universally-liked paper THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

Sold everywhere at Four Cents
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau st., General Agents.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
VERY LOW.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES at less than usual prices.

LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S
Enameled Watches,	Gold English Patent Levers
Diamond and End Watches	Gold Chronometers,
Watches with rich engraved cases.	London Duplex Watches,
Gold Magic Watches,	T. F. Cooper Watches.
Gold Lepines,	Jules Jurgensen Watches.
Gold Detached Levers,	Independ't Second Watches.

Silver English Patent Levers, Silver Detached Levers and Lepines. Every Watch sold by him is warranted to keep correct time. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

THE RAILWAY GUIDE
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
THE
RAILWAY TIME TABLES
ARE
PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY
UNDER THE
SUPERVISION OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.
OUR THIRD YEAR.

With the present Number we enter upon the third year of our existence; and though but two brief years have passed, we have, during that period, gained a position and reputation which has never before been obtained by any other work of the kind.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE

Is the official organ of the Railway Companies. It has become a fixed fact—an institution of the country; an indispensable companion to the traveler. It is universally acknowledged to be the best as well as the cheapest work of the kind ever issued from the press, and as such challenges the

COMPETITION OF THE WORLD.

Its course is onward and upward—it never lags. THE GUIDE of 1858 is not the same as THE GUIDE of 1857; nor was that of 1857 the same as that of 1856 but, on the contrary, each succeeding year of its existence has presented a marked improvement upon the past. As the traveler will perceive at a glance, we not only give the time tables and advertisements of the

IMPORTANT RAILWAYS

of the country, but also illustrate their various positions through the medium of maps thus rendering THE GUIDE so plain and simple that a man of the most ordinary capacity can, by a little reflection, know where he is going and how he can get there. The

THROUGH ROUTE MAPS

which we have introduced since the publication of the first volume have received universal commendation. Thousands who have been going it blind, so far as railway travel is concerned, have their eyes opened through the instrumentality of these maps; there are very few intelligent persons who undertake a Western tour before purchasing a copy of

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE,

in order that they may be enabled to select their route previous to commencing their journey. The Time Indicator representing by twenty-one dials the difference of time between the different cities in the United States, (recently introduced in THE GUIDE,) is also a valuable acquisition, adding much to its utility. These two important additions together with others not necessary for us to name, have placed THE GUIDE far

AHEAD OF ALL OTHER

works of the kind—creating a demand which enables us to circulate a larger number of copies than all other Railway Guides combined. The commendation daily received through the medium of the Press and other sources, encourages us to go on, and imparts more gratification than we have language to express.

We would return our thanks to all who have aided and assisted us in bringing THE GUIDE to its present position; and though we have improved much upon our first issues, we are fully aware that we have not as yet, arrived at perfection. The only hope we have of so doing is through the continued aid of our numerous friends.

CONTENTS OF THE JULY NUMBER.

A TIME INDICATOR, illustrated by twenty-one dials, showing the difference of time between the different cities of the United States. Travelers will perceive by consulting the Indicator, not only the difference of time between the different cities of the United States, but also the correct time at the city he may visit, without constantly moving the hands of his watch to and fro—to be on time.

A NEW MAP OF THE FLORIDA RAILWAY AND ITS CONNECTIONS, representing the Southern and Western States, Mexico and West India Islands, together with these most important points, viz: Fernandina, Cedar Key, New-Orleans, Galveston, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tehuantepec, Bay of Honduras, San Juan, Aspinwall Panama, &c.

TEN THROUGH-ROUTE MAPS, representing the principal railways, and their connections from the East to the West *via* Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland Wheeling, Cincinnati, Chicago St. Louis, &c.

SEVENTY MAPS, delineating the principal local railways throughout the United States and the Canadas; their distances, connections, &c.

ONE LARGE STEEL-PLATE MAP, representing the railways in actual operation throughout the United States and Canadas.

IMPORTANT HINTS TO TRAVELERS in reference to purchasing tickets, baggage, hacks, hotels, &c.

INDEX TO TELEGRAPH STATIONS in connection with railways, and a reward important feature to every business man. By merely glancing at the index, persons can inform themselves not only where a station is situated, but upon what railway.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—A Guide to the principal Watering Places, Springs, and places of fashionable resort in the United States.

INDEX TO NEARLY 2,000 of the principal towns, villages and cities in connection with railways throughout the United States and Canadas.

A GAZETEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate maps of railways, giving an account of the most important cities, villages, &c., through which the railways pass.

In reference to the accuracy of APPLETON'S GUIDE, the attention of the traveling community is called to the following extract from a letter to the *Saturday Evening Gazette*:

"Within the past six months business or pleasure has called me into one half of the States of the Union, and over several thousand miles of railroad; and I have never arrived at a depôt ten minutes late, nor lost a connection—thanks to my pocket companion, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE—a work corrected and published semi monthly, which is a model of accuracy and may be relied upon implicitly. A study of its contents has beguiled many miles of their tediousness, while the information it imparts reflects the greatest credit on the publishers."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Herald.

This admirable compilation is increasing so rapidly in circulation that in this respect it promises soon to outrival the English Bradshaw. In the care with which the tables are put together, and in the extent and variety of the information which it conveys, it however has no equal.

From the Baltimore American.

As the traveling season will soon commence, this comprehensive guide will now be called into requisition. Those who buy it once will never afterwards be without it.

From the Boston Journal.

We should as soon think of starting on our journey without a valise as to go on our journey without the latest edition of this useful and entertaining hand-book.

Extract from The Musical Harp.

This is decidedly the best guide in the world—far ahead of Bradshaw's English work. It is illustrated by over sixty maps, and contains over two hundred pages. It is a work that should be placed in the hands of every man, woman and child in the United States.

From the American Railway Times

This is a most admirably arranged traveler's guide, and we cordially recommend it to the public. It is the most complete thing of the kind ever published in this or any other country.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Appleton's Railway Guide is, without exception, the most complete work of the kind ever published. Mr. G. F. Thomas, the original projector and compiler of the Guide, was for many years a resident of our city, and is well-known to many of our citizens as peculiary competent for a work of this kind.

From Harper's Weekly.

Appleton's Railway Guide, which makes its monthly appearance, has become as much of a necessity in America as Bradshaw is in England or on the Continent, while the style puts to shame that dingy publication.

From the Cincinnati Times

"Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide" is, without exception, the best Railway Guide ever published. It is not a mere collection of time-tables. Every road of note is represented by a map of the road placed opposite their advertisement and time-table, which map, also, delineates the connecting lines. The Guide also contains interesting literary as well as railroad matter, which is changed every month. To travelers we consider this work indispensable. The information imparted is so plain that a child can easily comprehend it.

This is probably the cheapest book ever published. It contains nearly 300 pages, and is sold at the low price of 25 cents per copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

For sale by all the principal periodical and news agents, and at all the bookstores and by all the boys who sell papers &c., upon the cars throughout the United States and Canadas.

IMPORTANT TO NEWS AGENTS AND OTHERS.—In consequence of the great demand for the GUIDE, more especially during the past few months, the editions printed have become exhausted in a few days. To prevent disappointment, dealers will please send their orders five days previous to the 1st and 12th of each month, in order that they may not be disappointed in receiving the first and second editions.

D. APPLETON & CO.

4TH OF JULY.
Once more we hail our day of birth,
The day that freedom dawned on earth;
The day that dashed a tyrant down,
Tore the best jewel from his crown.
Ah! cold the heart which does not beat
With rapture, as the rushing feet
Of freeborn millions proudly tread
4TH. The land for which their sires have bled.
But still there lurks a tyrant brood,
Who steal our rest, who suck our blood,
And prowling round us in the night,
Bring o'er our dreams a scathing blight.
Bed-bugs, musquitoes, roach and fly,
All insects—rats and mice—must die;
Thus by the nation is decreed,
From sea to sea the land be freed
4TH. From their vile presence: naught must rest
On our free soil which can molest;
And ere the cannons loudly roar,
Let each one haste to 174
In Broadway, where E. LYON vends
His nostrums, which the world commends.
Dépôt No. 424 Broadway. E. LYON & CO.

GUIDE BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Corrected Semi-Monthly. 25 cents

APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL FOR THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES. $1 25.

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THE POCKET CHESS AND CHECKER BOARD FOR RAILWAY TRAVELERS, capable of being folded up without disturbing the game. 50 cents.

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All kinds of
DRESS TRUNKS, IMPROVED TRAVELING BAGS,
And Fine SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.
At No. 4 Murray st.
JOHN BLACK.

PAIN ABOUT THE HEART

Cured by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE. Mrs. M. G. Skinner, No. 47 Nesbit st., Newark, N. J. For sale at Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church; at Druggists; at GOULD'S, Stationer, Tribune Building; and at MILLET'S Music Store, 325 Broadway.

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE AND Physical Restorative will infallibly cure debility, mental or physical, delirium tremens and rheumatism, or any nervous affection whatever. $1 per bottle. Forwarded to any address. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and of all Druggists.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton. Billiard Palace. 15 Tables, Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDEN,

FOURTEENTH-STREET, AND SIXTH-AVENUE, Will be opened to the public on THURSDAY, July 1, with a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, by EDGE, to commence at 9½ o'clock, P. M.

The Garden is laid out in the most tasteful manner, upon grounds covering an area of 60,000 SQUARE FEET.

A Grand Concert will be given on next SATURDAY NIGHT, on the night of the 5th of July, on the evening of the 6th, and on every TUESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS until further notice. On which occasions 25 cents will be the charge of admission,—refreshments not included. The Garden will be open every day and evening. Visitors on any day or evening when concerts are not given, will be charged 15 cents each at the gates, for which they will receive tickets redeemable in refreshments.

The CREAMS and ICES (made at the Garden) will be composed of the purest materials, the milk and cream being procured direct from farmers who have contracted to supply the demand, and the proprietors pledge themselves to furnish the very best quality of everything in the line of Refreshments.

THE ORCHESTRA for the Fête and Promenade Concerts, comprising the élite of the musical profession, will be under the experienced direction of the CELEBRATED COMPOSER and CONDUCTOR,

MR. THOMAS BAKER,

formerly Leader of Jullien's renowned Band, and Conductor at Laura Keene's Theatre and Niblo's Garden.

Every attaché to this Garden will have his specific duties to fulfill, and visitors will greatly oblige the Proprietors if they will report any dereliction of duty on the part of cashiers, clerks, guards, heads of departments, waiters, &c.

The Palace Garden will be opened for the reception of visitors on THURSDAY EVENING, of this week, with a grand display of fireworks, to commence at 9 o'clock in the evening.

DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last night but two of the Farewell engagement of MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

Supported by the eminent American actor, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

Miss Cushman for the last time in her original and startling character of MEG MERRILES.

Mr. Davenport............as............Dandie Dinmont
Mr. John Gilbert............as............Dominie Sampson

THURSDAY, July 1,

GUY MANNERING.

Meg Merriles............................Miss C. Cushman

With a powerful and efficient cast by the best Dramatic Company in America.

The piece will be presented with all the Music, Solos, Duets, Choruses, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission..........50 cents | Secured seats......25 cents

Extra Box sheet open at Niblo's Garden and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st., from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Friday—Farewell Benefit and last night but one of MISS C. CUSHMAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager......A. H. PURDY

THURSDAY EVENING, July 1, 1858,

The entertainment will commence with the Drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

After which, the Irish Comedy of PADDY THE PIPER.

To conclude with the celebrated Drama entitled MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, July 1.

The performance will commence with MACBETH.

Macbeth............................McKean Buchanan

To be followed by

LE MONSTRE: OR THE FATE OF FRANKENSTEIN.

To conclude with the two first acts of the Drama of SAUL SABBERDAY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.

H. Wood......Proprietor | S. Bleeker...Stage Manager.

This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators PERFORM EVERY EVENING, in a select and varied entertainment of NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concluding with, fourth week A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER, with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.

A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.

MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS

Another new bill.

BON TON ASSEMBLY.

Arab Brothers.

Milesian Quartet.

Essence of Old Virginia.

MATT PEEL IN NEW ACTS.

Perplexed Doorkeeper.

Tickets, 25 cents. Dr. FA. JONES, Agent.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST TIME BUT TWO of JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER. THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, with original and striking tableaux. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE POSTMAN AND HIS DOG, by Mr. Edwin Blanchard and his Dog. Superb entertainments in preparation for the 4th of July. Gustin's Model of the new Central Park, the Aqua-Vivaria, the famous Happy Family. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12 cents.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Central Park Baptist Church will hold a Strawberry Festival at their place of worship, in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Strawberries and Cake included.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO, FAMILIAR WITH CHURCH music desires an engagement in a select choir. Address ALTO, Box No. 159, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JULY! JULY! JULY! JULY!

The Seventh Volume of EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY commences with the July number, now ready. The only thoroughly Original American Illustrated Periodical, strictly speaking, now published. Every $3 subscriber presented, at the time of subscribing, with a Magnificent Five Dollar Engraving, of the "Last Supper," the largest and finest steel plate engraving ever executed in this country, costing over $6,000 to engrave.

CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING. Superbly Illustrated.
LIFE OF WASHINGTON. Superbly Illustrated.
OUR ARCHITECT. Superbly Illustrated.
ROME AND ITS FUTURE.
CHARLES LAMB.
SKETCHES OF SOUTHERN TRAVEL.
THE LITTLE FEET.
AN ORIGINAL POEM. By CHARLES SWAIN.
And many other interesting articles in both prose and verse.

Terms $3 per annum, single copies 25 cents. Subscriptions received and single copies for sale by all news dealers, and OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers, Nos. 112 and 114 William-st.

NOW READY.

BRONSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW, JULY, 1858.

CONTENTS:

I. Revivals and Retreats.
II. Rome and its Rulers.
III. Conversations of Our Club.
IV. Necessity of Divine Revelations.
V. Clapp's Autobiographical.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
(James B. Kirker,)
No. 371 Broadway.

DINSMORE FOR JULY.
(Established in 1850.)

THE STANDARD RAILROAD GUIDE,

So says the Cincinnati *Commercial.*

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

Which is the official guide? See Editor's Note Book. Sent free by mail. Price 25 cents.

DINSMORE & CO.,
No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

ST. RONAN'S WELL,

In the ILLUSTRATED HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY SERIES, Is published to day By TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

THIRTY MILES AROUND NEW-YORK. JULY NUMBER NOW READY.

1,000 places, and how to get there. Complete steamboat chart, all the running of trains. Only 12 cents. (Sent free by mail.)

DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS called to the following ordinance of the Common Council, passed September 7th, 1844, relative to the sale and setting off of certain dangerous descriptions of fireworks: "No person shall sell or expose for sale, nor fire, discharge or set off in the City of New-York, any fireworks called or known by the name of 'snakes' or 'chasers,' nor any fireworks called or known by the name of 'double-headers,' nor any fireworks under any other name composed of the same material, and of the same character of those fireworks specified in this section, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be sued for and recovered of the person selling, or exposing the same for sale, firing off or discharging the same. And in case such person shall be an apprentice such penalty shall be sued for and recovered of and from the master of such apprentice. In case such person shall be a minor, and not an apprentice, the same shall be sued for and recovered of and from the father, or in case of the death of the father, then of and from the mother, or guardian of such minor." By order of the Mayor. WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

INSTRUCTION

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON the Hudson, opposite the residence of Washington Irving, combines the advantages of a first-class female seminary, with the rural attractions of a delightful Summer retreat. A few suites of rooms would be let to parents accompanying their daughters, during the Summer. For particulars, inquire of F. L. NICHOLS, Esq., No. 4 Hall of Records, or address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 191 East Broadway.

REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $146 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

STEAMBOATS

FARE 25 CENTS.—JUNE, 1858.—THE REGULAR and old-established Line for SHREWSBURY HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, June 26...2½ P. M.	Saturday, June 26...6 P. M.
Sunday, June 27...7 A. M.	Sunday, June 27...3 P. M.
Monday, June 28...8 A. M.	Monday, June 28...3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 29...9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29...4 P. M.
Wednes., June 30...9 A. M.	Wednes., June 30...4½ P. M.
Thursday, July 1...6½ A. M.	Thursday, July 1...10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2...7½ A. M.	Friday, July 2...10½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3...9½ A. M.	Saturday, July 3...3 P. M.
Sunday, July 4...7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 4...1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 29, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½ P. M.
Wednes'y, June 30, 8½ A. M.	Wednes'y, June 30, 4 P. M.
Thursday, July 1, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 1, 10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, July 2, 6 P. M.
Saturday, July 3, 6 A. M.	Saturday, July 3, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 4, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, July 4, 7 A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at	Returning next morning, leaves
Bayles' Dock......5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood......6:50 A. M.
Great Neck......5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove......7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point......5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point......7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove......6:00 P. M.	Great Neck......7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood......6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock......8:00 A. M.
	Arrive at N. York 9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancey's Neck, at 7 New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

MORNING LINE AT 7 O'CLOCK, SUNDAYS included, direct to Stryker's Bay, Hyler's, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The new and splendid steamer GEO. T. STANLEY, Capt. T. B. PADDOCK, will leave the foot of Robinson-st., Pier No. 27, every morning, stopping at Amos-st. each way.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th-st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

EXTRA TRIP.—TO BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck slip at 2 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New Haven, Hartford and Boston Railroads.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

5TH OF JULY.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY as far as CONEY ISLAND.

The Harlem and New-York Navigation Company's New and Splendid Steamer SYLVAN GROVE Will Leave

Harlem at............................10:30 A. M.
Tenth-st at............................11 A. M.
Peck-slip at............................11:15 A. M.

Returning to

Peck slip at............................1:30 P. M.
Harlem at............................2:15 P. M.

Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

Fourth of July Grand Annual Regatta at Newburg, on MONDAY, July 5, 1858, the large and commodious steamer WORCESTER, will leave Jersey City at 7 o'clock and Hoboken 7¼, Chambers-st., New-York, 7½, Amos st., 7¾ and 14th-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at West Point and Cold Spring each way. The splendid brass band of the steamship *Persia* will accompany the boat. Returning, will leave Newburg directly after the race arriving in New-York at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion to Newburg and back, 75 cents. Tickets to be had at No. 92 West-st., and at Nos. 211 and 241 Washington st., and on board. Refreshments on board.

N. B.—The WORCESTER will make a grand moonlight cotillion excursion down the bay in the evening. See advertised bills of the day.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN AND RETURN.—Fare $1 50 for the excursion. Berths free. This will afford New-Yorkers a most delightful morning's sail through Long Island Sound to New-Haven, where the day may be spent in admiring the celebrated "City of Elms," one of the capitals of Connecticut, and one of the most beautiful towns in New-England. The steamer ELM CITY, Capt. J. M. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, New-York, for New-Haven on MONDAY, July 5, at 7½ A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven for New-York the same night at 11, arriving about 5 A. M. Tuesday morning. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

GRAND REGATTA AT NEWBURG, JULY 5—The large double-engine steamboat OHIO, Capt. E. R. FURGASON, will make an excursion to Newburg on July 5, landing at Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 6 o'clock A. M.; Delancey-st., 6¼; Pier No. 4 North River, 6¾; Spring-st., 7; Amos st., 7¼; 30th st. 7¾; Carmansville, 8¼; landing at Sing Sing each way. Boats and carsmen entered for the above regatta will be taken up and returned by the above boat free of charge. The boat will leave Newburg immediately after the race is decided. Shelton's band is engaged for the excursion. Fare for the excursion, $1.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents for the trip—Fourth of July Excursion to and from Bridgeport by steamer ANSONIA. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., will leave Peck Slip, East River, on Saturday, July 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., for Bridgeport. Returning, will leave Bridgeport, on Monday, July 5, 1858, at 8 o'clock A. M. for New-York. Tickets good to return on the 5th and 7th instants.

EXCURSION.—THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONNECTED with the Lexington-av. Baptist Church (the Rev. Dr. Hague) will go on their annual excursion FRIDAY of this week, July 2. The steamboat FLORA has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Pier foot East 30th-st. at 7½ A. M. Proceeding thence to the beautiful groves at Fort Lee. Mr. ALBERT S. FLANDREAU will take charge of the choral exercises. Tickets may be procured of WM. W. HAGUE, No. 522 Broadway; M. C. HULL, No. 298 3d-av., or at Mr. FLANDREAU'S office, No. 10 Wall-st.

FOURTH OF JULY.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Excursion tickets from New-York to Yonkers and stations north as far as Poughkeepsie and return, good from the 3d to 6th inclusive, will be sold at Chambers and 31st sts. stations, (only,) on the 3d and 5th, at reduced fare. For hours of departure, &c., see bills and advertisements of the Company.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN WALL-STREET, June 29, 1858, two certified CHECKS, bearing this date, on the Park Bank drawn by Charles H. Delavan, for $3,000 each; one check payable to the order of Miss Eliza D. Delavan, and the other to the order of Miss H. Delavan. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No. 102 West 22d-st., or with Mr. CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank. Payment of the above checks having been stopped at the bank, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE SHOE and Leather Bank, New-York, for twenty-three shares, No. 831, dated April 1, 1856, in favor of C. S. Parsons, with power of attorney attached. The public is cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person finding said certificate, and leaving it with the Paying Teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, will be rewarded.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 7½ AND 9 P. M., a GOLD WATCH, (hunting-case,) somewhere between Rivington and Madison sts., either in Norfolk, Essex or Rutgers sts. Any one will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 136 Rivington st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR Meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF POLAR STAR Lodge, No. 340, are directed to meet at their Lodge-room, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother ISAIAH BRAINARD. Per order.

THOMAS BLOOD, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 1, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES—All prices.

Sewing Machines for............................$10
Sewing Machines for............................12
Sewing Machines for............................20
Sewing Machines for............................25
Sewing Machines for............................30
Sewing Machines for............................40
Sewing Machines for............................50

C. H. WOOSTER.
No. 535 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A LADY WANTING MONEY WILL DISPOSE of her piano-forte for nearly half its value; a magnificent rosewood, full 7-octave, round corners, carved case, iron frame made by best city makers, with unexpired warrantee, nearly new, has a very rich tone, the front beautifully ornamented in pearl and gold. Can be seen at the residence, No 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

PIANO-FORTES.

GOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,

Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

FIRST-PRIZE PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE OR RENT AT VERY LOW RATES.—Agency of Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's Celebrated Melodeons and improved New-York Pianos.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND 6-OCTAVE PIANO FORTE in thorough repair, for sale cheap at the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st. Also, new 7-octave Piano-fortes of our own make at moderate prices for a superior article.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50, sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.

S. T. GORDON, No 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SNEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and Executor of W. H. NORTH, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.

JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North.
E. B. SNEDES.
ALEX. DUTHIL.
VICTOR FAISANS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business, under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO. in New-York.

ALEX DUTHIL.
VICTOR FAISANS.
EDWIN J. FOSTER.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1858. GEORGE W. BANCKER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of GROESBECK & HOYT for the purpose of transacting a general Banking and Collection business including the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on commission at the Brokers' Board.

DAVID GROESBECK,
LOUIS T. HOYT.

New-York, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing by the undersigned under the firm of WHITING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the outstanding claims will be settled by the remaining partners.

F. H. N. WHITING,
GEORGE B. STEELE,
ROBT. M. KING.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of DUBROW, WINNE & SHELDON, is this day dissolved—Mr William R. Sheldon retiring from the same.

JOHN B. DURBROW and JOHN C. WINNE will continue the business under the firm of DURBROW & WINNE, and are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.—NEW-YORK, July 1 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day associated themselves together under the name and firm of WEED & WILSON, for the purpose of conducting the business of importing and dealing in fancy goods, small wares &c.

WILLIAM C. WEED,
HENRY A. WILSON.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of MILLER & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. D. MILLER,
J. E. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

MR. E. P. FABBRI IS FROM THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.

JOHN RANDALL & CO., No 66 Broadway.

NEW-YORK July 1, 1858.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 63 John-st.

ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds with BRILLIANT FIRES wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $10 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS,

Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.

City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.

FIREWORKS.

PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.

P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.

Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First premium fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years; also, at the Marshall Testimonial. They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years, at the fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR., Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J. W. J. SYMS & BRO., sole agents, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—SALESROOM

No. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.

EXHIBITION PIECES FOR CITY AND TOWN DISPLAYS.

Also, every variety of SMALL FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS, &c., &c., ALL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

L. G. FORMAN. E. H. HOLLISTER.

FIREWORKS.—NEW YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL............................$500,000.
SURPLUS, OVER............................$250,000.

Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

The officers of this Company take satisfaction in announcing to its patrons, and the business community generally, that the principle for which they have always contended has been conceded by their associate underwriters of this City, and that merchants, and others requiring insurance need be assessed no longer to support the unnecessary system of brokerage in Fire Insurance. The system they have always considered as an evil, and have acted accordingly, maintaining that if the existing rates of premium would warrant the companies in allowing a return of a portion of the same as a commission to a broker, the insured were entitled to such reduction.

Special notice is, therefore, now given that this Company is prepared to return to the assured, direct, FIVE per cent. of the amount of premium on all policies issued at the current rates on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

WANTED—A LATHE—ONE SCREW-CUTTING Lathe, to take in 12 feet and swing 25 inches. Secondhand, but in good order. Address Box No. 1,964, Post-Office.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT brick store and dwelling No. 28 Gold-st., near John, being in good repair and newly painted. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, of JESSE DELANO.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Brooklyn Heights, suitable for first class boarders, within two minutes walk of Fulton-ferry. The owner and family would remain (on board) if agreeable. Inquire on the premises, No. 46 Columbia-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR NOT—A NEW BRICK house, beautifully situated at Yonkers; has gas and conveniences; large lot, and is bountifully supplied with shade; the river view is unsurpassed. Possession now. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine st.

JOHN BRAINERD.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY SEAT, FARM, VILLAGE PROPERTY, OR MERCHANDISE.—Genteel, well-located house in Brooklyn. Price $6 000. Mortgage $3,000. Lot on Court-st., $1,200, clear of mortgage. Difference, if any, in mortgage or cash, to suit. JOHN A. HILLERY, No 6 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Two or three of the most beautiful, highly cultivated, first-class estates in western Massachusetts are offered for sale.

Northampton is one of the most charming spots in America; abounding in rich scenery of river, valley and mountain, resembling, in picturesque and varied landscape, some of the best portions of English scenery.

The town, (which was one of the earliest settlements in New England,) has long been noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society, and possesses, in a high degree, the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions.

To families desirous of retiring from city life, an opportunity is here presented for securing country seats which are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Apply to A. W. THAYER, Northampton, Massachusetts.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A first-class brick Gothic cottage, very eligibly situated, within half a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing, in the suburbs of this beautiful village, commanding a fine view of the river for many miles. The house is large, containing two fine parlors, with marble mantles, dining-room, library, eight fine bedrooms, kitchen, with cooking range, cellars with hot-air furnace, and abundance of pantries, closets and wardrobes. It was built in the best manner, under the owner's constant inspection, and for his residence, with hollow walls, which effectually exclude dampness, and promote coolness in Summer and warmth in Winter. The lot is large, containing three-quarters of an acre of ground, with profusion of fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, a first-rate garden, a well of superior water, a commodious carriage-house, &c. Will be sold with or without furniture. Possession given at an early day, if desired. Terms, which are moderate made known on application to

WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., New York.

FOR SALE ON THE PASSAIC RIVER AT Belleville, N. J., about 8 miles from this City, a delightful place, consisting of 8 acres, with house in good order, also a barn. The location for a Summer residence or garden spot is unequaled. The neighborhood is good, the scenery of the surrounding country is beautiful. Terms low and accommodating. Address, or apply to W KEATING, office Sweeney's Hotel, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN A DEsirable location on the banks of the Hudson, within one hour's ride of the City Hall by cars or steamboat. The house consists of 12 rooms, contains all modern improvements, bath, &c. The furniture is good and but little used. The grounds are handsomely laid out; a barn and stable on the premises. Will be rented for 3 months from July 10 for $450. For further particulars, address Box No. 3,241, Post Office.

HASTINGS UPON HUDSON.—FURNISHED cottage to let at Hastings upon Hudson, two minutes' walk from cars or steamboat. Plenty of shade and fruit trees. Flower and vegetable garden all laid out and planted. Possession immediately. A line addressed to J. W. D., Box No. 8, Hastings upon Hudson, will receive prompt attention.

COTTAGE AT BULL'S FERRY FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—There is a garden in front and rear, several fruit trees and wells, with plenty of stable room on the premises, consisting of an acre of ground. It is a quarter of a mile from the ferry, to which boats ply several times a day from foot of Spring-st., North River. Apply at No. 46 Broad st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE situated in Stamford, and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village, and within about one mile of the depot; consisting of about 12 acres of excellent land—having on it a small grove of woods. Inquire at No. 85 Warren-st., or by note to Box No. 102, Post Office, Stamford.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Long Branch, N. J., and about five acres of land, barn, stables, and ice-house filled. The house contains twelve rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean, and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the north. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—at Stamford, Conn., furnished or unfurnished. A handsome, modern built cottage, containing 13 rooms—five on the first floor—all in complete order, and choice location. Address COTTAGE, Box No 103, *Times* Office, or D. L. SCOFIELD at Stamford Dépot.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URPER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, containing 140 acres on the Harbor of Smithtown, L. I. The residence and the farm buildings, which are very extensive and commodious, are in thorough repair; the land excellent, one-half being under tillage, and fully cropped. The locality particularly healthy, with abundance of the purest water from living springs. Sea bathing, shooting and fishing in their seasons. Price, including live and dead stock, crops, and carriages $13,000. For terms and other particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. BALL, residing on the premises, the Grange, Smithtown L. I.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING two hundred acres of land, situated in Middlesex County, New Jersey, being three miles from Old Bridge Station and Spotswood, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The buildings on said farm are all in perfect order; fruit in abundance, and as for convenience, health and a desirable location, cannot be surpassed. For further particulars inquire of WH. B. MOUNT, No. 1 Commercial Building, Jersey City, or of Mrs. REBECCA H. MOUNT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM, ON SMITHtown River, elegantly improved; fine lawn, with large trees; trout pond and brook; house built in modern style, 42 by 32 feet, with wing; plenty of fruit; one third cash, balance in mortgage. Also, a fine farm of 50 acres, on the borders of the village of Smithtown; good farm-house and out-buildings, one-half mile front on the principal street; plenty of fruit and muck. Terms easy.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPLENDID FARMING LANDS IN MICHIGAN.—Farming lands not excelled in fertility, located in a district of country unequaled for health and beauty, can be procured with Land Warrants, or with money, at $1 25 per acre. For particulars relative to soil, timber, water, climate, settlements, markets, and encouragement to settlers in reaching these lands address GEO. W. THAYER, Detroit, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY CHEAP.—A fine farm of 105 acres, situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester Co. Good buildings, plenty fruit, &c. Apply at CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Piano forte warerooms, No. 637 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY ACRES ON EASY terms, crops consisting of wheat rye, barley, oats, potatoes vegetables, &c. Also, a team of gray mules, good match, good workers, and young. Price $260. Inquire No. 729 Broadway, in basement.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 47 ACRES, 30 miles from New-York, with grafted apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, &c., in abundance. Steamer to Nyack and stage to the door. Price $4,000.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 50 acres with English cottage, fruit, &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & BROTHERS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationery engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

FOR SALE—A GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY, in the city of Newark, N. J. There is a population of 64,000, and this is the only manufactory of the kind in the city. There is also a store connected with the manufactory, situated in the principal street, and one of the finest stores in the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to enter into the business. Address for two weeks, W. B., Box No. 204 Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

MILLER'S VENTILATING SCUTTLE.

An entirely new article for ventilating buildings, without making extra holes in the roof. It can be applied to scuttles now in use, and is warranted storm-and burglar proof. One of them (full size) can be seen at the manufactory, No. 23 West Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This celebrated and justly-popular house is now open for the pleasure season, greatly enlarged and newly furnished. Located directly adjacent Congress Spring, in a fine old grove, affording at all times a cool and delightful shade. Each and every department of this house is in most perfect order. Guests stopping at Congress Hall may be assured that nothing will be wanting on part of proprietors and servants to make them comfortable and happy during their stay.

HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.

JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer boarders. It is large and airy, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. The grounds with the walks and drives around them are extremely well shaded, and the location is particularly pleasant and healthy. The stage for Meadowside is always in attendance at the Glen Cove Landing upon arrival of the boat. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, by a lady, three little children and servant. Location is desired to be not over 60 miles from New-York, nor far from the Hudson River. She prefers a country house where there are no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address, for one week, H. C., Box No. 152 *Times* office, stating terms and location.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 23 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3¾ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 168 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, Brooklyn.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from sea shore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT MOUNT IDA, New-Paltz, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie, a fine healthy location; fine farm, fruits, shade, etc. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, or apply at the "Boarders' Exchange," No 346 Broadway, room No. 4.

SUMMER BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two families can be accommodated with board in Harrison, between Rye and White Plains Dépot. Six pleasant rooms, three on each side of the hall, well calculated to accommodate two families. For further information, apply at No. 39 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—Eighteen miles from the City.—A few families can be accommodated with large airy rooms and good board, in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy location; fine bathing only a few rods from the house, and good fishing. For particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHER, No. 13 Bowery, or WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South-st.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER FOR A gentleman, wife and servant, in Port Chester, Greenwich, or Stamford; pleasant location and plain fare required, with moderate prices. Address H., Box No. 1,652 New-York Post-Office, stating location, accommodations and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A LARGE BRICK farm house, three hours' ride from the City, directly at a dépôt and Post-Office; plenty of milk, cream, fruits, ice, &c. A few first class boarders can enjoy all the comforts of a country home. The proprietor can be seen by calling at No. 195 Broadway, room No. 4.

COUNTRY BOARD.—COUNTRY BOARD MAY be had for one or two families, 1½ miles from Hasting's dépôt, at a pleasant farm house. Particulars may be learned of S. H. PROVOST, No. 215 Front st.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address

CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

SUMMER BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING to be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, can be accommodated at the Seminary in Newburg on reasonable terms.

SUMMER BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at the Fishkill Female Seminary, N. Y. The next term of the School commences in September. References exchanged. No. 88 John-st., New-York City.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, in a neat, well-ordered house and neighborhood, and where the effort is to furnish a quiet, comfortable home, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., near 9th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or a few single gentlemen can obtain board, and pleasant rooms in a delightful location in Bloomfield, N. J. Apply to M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM TO LET, WITH bedroom, suitable for a family, or a party of gentlemen. They contain all the improvements, gas and is a very desirable location, opposite Chelsea Park. Terms very low. Apply at No. 303 West 21st-st.

BOARD IN COUNTRY AND CITY.—FULL particulars free to boarders. Country board wanted. All wishing can obtain genteel applicants by immediate application at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, room No. 4.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SMALL family can accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen with a pleasant front room, (on 2d floor,) with board. A small room adjoining, if desired. For particulars, inquire at No 5 Douglass-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, in a private family, suitable for two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. The best of reference required. Apply at No. 83 Dean st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No. 70 Willow st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman can find a large, airy and handsomely furnished room at No 366 Henry-st., near the Hamilton and South Ferries; also one handsomely furnished side room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No 73 State st. Convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st Ferries. Terms reasonable.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 164 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, FURNISHED; also, rooms for single gentlemen (with or without board) at No 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place. Gas, bath, &c. References given and required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET, WITH board, furnished room, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The entire rich and valuable household furniture contained in the first-class residence No. 182 West 21st-st., west of 7th av., will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, (To-morrow,) at 10 o'clock precisely. Commencing in dining room which is replete with beautiful oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich China, cut glass, silverware, silver and ivory cutlery &c. The parlors, upper rooms, library &c., are magnificently furnished in rosewood, all of which is new, having been used but a few months, including splendid parlor suites in brocade and velvet; six pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, rich carpets throughout the house, statuary, valuable paintings, vases, elegant rosewood bedroom furniture, &c. This furniture in quantity and quality excels any that has been offered at auction this season and will be peremptorily sold, including all the splendid gas fixtures in the house. (House to rent, possession immediately.) No postponement of sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., in part as follows: Splendid piano-forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rose marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; do. corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm chairs, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Heavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with mirrors marble top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets, rocking and arm chairs, spring-seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, ON FRIDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 West 11th-st., in part as follows: Splendid piano-forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rose marble-top centre side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top etageres with mirror doors and backs; do corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm chairs, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Heavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with mirrors, marble-top washstands ingrain and Brussels carpets rocking and arm chairs, spring seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silverware, articles of vertu, &c.—FRIDAY, July 2 at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th av., will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets; solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificently carved frames, covered in satin, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and backs; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors; magnificent rosewood seven-octave piano-forte with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly polished extension dining tables, 16 feet; China ware, cut glass, solid silverware in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c., &c. Also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety, both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, hall and stair carpets, oil cloths, &c., &c.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LIBERTY, ELM AND PEARL STS.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, on THURSDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James W. Fowler, Esq., Referee,—Partition sale of valuable property on Liberty, Elm and Pearl sts., viz: The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, No. 133 Liberty st., north side, 64 feet 3 inches east of Washington-st. Lot 25 feet 6 inches rear, and 73 feet 3 inches in depth on the west side, and 75 feet deep on the east side.

Also—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, No. 32 Elm st., southwest corner of Pearl and Elm sts. Lot 16 feet 5 inches front, 25 feet rear, and 73 feet 3 inches in depth. For maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office No 8 Pine st.; and for terms, apply to D. C. RINGLAND, No. 61 Wall-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THURSDAY, JULY 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 374 Broadway, near White-st. Mortgage sale. A large quantity of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c.; removed from No. 69 East 17th-st. for convenience of sale. Consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, mahogany sofas, rockers and easy chairs, French plate mirrors, window drapery, rosewood and mahogany marble top centre tables, splendid gas chandeliers, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, mahogany dressing-bureaus, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany washstands, oil paintings, dining-room furniture, extension dining-table, crockery, dinner, tea and breakfast sets, China and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, Brussels carpets rosewood parlor suites, gilt frame mirrors, bookcases, extension tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The attention of the trade, and those who are refurnishing, is called to the above sale, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds THIS DAY (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A large variety of first-class securities will be offered. For particulars, see *Herald*, *News*, *Courier*, *Express*, and *Journal of Commerce*, or catalogues, at the office No. 4 Broad-st. Next special sale on TUESDAY, July 6.

THOMAS M. CONNAUGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A MORTGAGE SALE OF household furniture, bar and fixtures, oil-cloths, glass ware, pictures, chairs, tables, mirrors, oil paintings, extension table, rosewood suite, chandeliers and gas fixtures; also, one splendid cooking range made by Gillet, to be sold at No. 14 Bond-street, on THURSDAY, July 1, 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Particulars in *Herald* on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, JULY 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the Central salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, mahogany bedsteads, sofas, bureaus, chairs, 1 upright rosewood piano, 7-octave; 1 United States flag, carpets, &c., &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—600 CASES BOOTS, shoes and brogans at auction on THURSDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh goods, well adapted to the national holiday.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, July 1, at 10 A. M., at No. 161 West 17th-st., the furniture, China, &c., of a family declining housekeeping. Sale peremptory. Deposit required.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY S. BOGART, AT their auction rooms, on FRIDAY, July 2 1858, all the remaining assets of Stephen Potter, consisting of book accounts, notes, &c., to close the trust. By order of Wm. D. Meeker, Assignee.

FURNITURE

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, ENTIRELY new designs and very beautiful; cottage bedsteads, new styles, unequaled in this City, price $4 and upwards; folding cribs, convenient to take to the country; mattresses made to order, altered and repaired, and for sale, very cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—REMOVED FROM ANN-STREET to No. 146 Fulton-st. I offer for sale marble and slate-bed billiard tables, at reduced prices, with my new invented cushions, superior to all the patent cushions now in use.

W. H. GRIFFITH.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.

Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

CHEAP STEAM PRINTING—FROM THE smallest card to the biggest newspaper. Circulars, bill-heads, books, pamphlets, &c., cheap and good, at

OAKSMITH & CO.'S,
Nos 112 and 114 William-st.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware, Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.

GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.

We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.

A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID GROESBECK. LOUIS T. HOYT
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF
GROESBECK & HOYT,
No. 58 WALL ST., New-York.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten per cent. on their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here and are of ready sale.

Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.

REFERENCES.
F. DEMING, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
AUGUST BELMONT, Esq., New York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

$400,000
CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 10 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.
The present debt of the city is.............. $3,301,600
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c. of 4,015,703
The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to.............. 33,623,564
More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, to whom $1,825,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $80,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,000 of the issue to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.
The population of the city is.............. 70,000
Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinance under which the bonds were issued, the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA,
ST. PAUL, May 25, 1858.
OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan" and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New York.
H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1858.
INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, ready to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereafter until the 14th day of the same month inclusive.
All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.
F. M. WRIGHT,
C. P. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 6 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:
$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS,
CITY OF CHICAGO, June 25, 1858.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due in the City of New-York, on the 1st of July next, on the Bonds of the City of Chicago, 6 and 7 per cents., issued for Sewerage purposes, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons. S. LIND, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after date, for a period of six months by
WM. G. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.
Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the first day of July next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank in the City of New-York or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after the first proximo. CHARLES FINK,
President Board of Water Commissioners.
Jersey City, June 23, 1858.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE) RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1858.
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS issued to this Company, due July 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the office of BISHOP & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st., New York, on and after this date.
C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREMONT AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON THE first mortgage Bonds of the Fremont and Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., on and after that date.

MICHIGAN STATE INTEREST.—THE COUPONS of the Bonds of the State of Michigan, due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation to the undersigned at No. 63 Pine st. S. M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE Bonds of the city of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date at the Continental Bank. F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due on July 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that date by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE seven per cent. Bonds of Athens County, Ohio, dated October 1, 1857, and redeemable July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that day, at the banking house of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MUSCATINE COUNTY, IOWA.—THE COUPONS of the Bonds of Muscatine County, due July 1, prox., will be paid on presentation at the office of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County Illinois bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.—The semi-annual interest on the Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation of the coupons, at the Corn Exchange Bank on and after July 1.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS on Henderson County Bonds, due July 1, will be paid at the Bank of North America, New-York City.
S. S. PHELPS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 24th inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 15, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 14½ per cent. A dividend of 5 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.

The authorized capital is $2,000,000, of which about $500,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis.

Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1858.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.
TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno. Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	J. Howland,
B. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob. S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE. — DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 Atlantic-st.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst.
Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board,
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, New-York, June 25, 1858.
MECHANICS' BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent., or one dollar and a half ($1 50) per share, payable to the stockholders on producing their stock certificate, on and after THURSDAY, the first day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to July 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., June 28, 1858.
THIS INSTITUTION WILL PAY THE usual semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under and 5 per cent. on all larger sums, on all deposits entitled thereto payable on and after July 19. All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park-place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. W. H. LUSENBERRY, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 6.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on or after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from date to July 1.
F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. T. B. BLACKSTONE,
Chief Engineer J. & C. R. R. Co.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 8th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 6th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

No. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO. will pay their stockholders a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on demand. By order.
DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

PHOENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the Stockholders, on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1858. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the People's Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the current six months payable on and after the 7th of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th instant until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after July 10. transfer book closed till that date. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed in the interim. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—NEW YORK, June 19, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Three and One Half per cent will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 19th to 30th June inclusive. By order of the Board. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.
The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal, corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

HANOVER BANK,
New-York, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Hanover Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 7, ensuing. By order of the Board.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others,
NO. 516 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 11, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice Presidents.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 25th st. and 3d av. open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858.
Trains leave the Dépot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York,
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1858, trains going East leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M. Returning—Leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M. Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn. Returning—Leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M., for Syosset.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to.............. $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to.............. 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to.............. 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:20 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 3d mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.
G. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN
VIA GALWAY.
The Splendid Steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
5,000 tons burden.
Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.
Her accommodations are of the first class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:
First class.............. $90
Second class.............. 50
Third class.............. 35
A liberal table will be provided.
For passage, freight and further particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............. $130
Second Cabin Passage.............. 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............. $110
Second Cabin Passage.............. 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat., July 3	WEDNESDAY.......July 21
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY.......Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.......Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.......July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT....Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday, July 10, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 7. Steamers will ply between the Company's Wharf, Jersey City and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail July 21. E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
The Splendid and Favorite U. S. Mail Steamship
ISABELLA.
WILLIAM ROLLINS, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, stopping at CHARLESTON and KEY WEST.
The ISABEL having been just refitted and thoroughly overhauled, renders her one of the most desirable steamers afloat for comfort and speed.
For passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION succeeds, on Wednesday, July 7. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 3d inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—Steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, SATURDAY, July 3 at 4 o'clock, P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice six cents per foot. Insurance at only one-half per cent. effected at our office.
SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, six cents per foot. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, BRISTOL, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—The splendid sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Captain BENJAMIN SIMONS, will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Regular days from Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Regular days from New-York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.
FARE.
Between New-York and Boston, cabin fare, with berths, $3; deck, $2; between New York and Providence, cabin fare, with berths, $2; deck, $1 50; between New York and Bristol, cabin fare, with berths, $2; deck, $1 50; between New-York and Newport, cabin fare with berths, $2; deck, $1 50.
Passengers by this Line will reach Providence in season to connect with the morning train for Boston. For passage or freight, which will be taken at reduced rates, apply on the wharf, to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent.
All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the Boat or owners without a written order from the Captain or Agent.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.
The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage, at the following reduced prices:
CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON.............. $12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON.............. 10 50
Orders can be left at our office, No. 46 South-st., or with our agent, THOS. O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depots at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

COAL $4 50 PER TON.—I AM NOW DELIVERING to all parts of the City, free of cartage, the very best quality of Coal, suitable for furnace, grate, range or stove use, at the above low price. Families would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of laying in their Winter supply. Yard No. 164 Thompson-st., near Prince. P. DUNNE.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMOVAL.—ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO. HAVE removed their umbrella and parasol warehouse from No. 257 Pearl-st. to No. 77 Warren st., opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot.

MEDICAL.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.
Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; O. S. LEAVENWORTH & CO., New Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

A CARD
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of cartage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERFORMS the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infalible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, thinks it proper, in order to guard the unfortunate against deception, and for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, to state that he possesses "Certificats d'Etudes" from the following eminent Professors in Paris, (where he resided several years,) and which are to be seen by every one; viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. Also, that he possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certaint of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLINGS, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be read by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Wholesale and Retail Depôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

MEDICAL.

RELIEF FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND.
An old Indian Doctor, whose daughter was reduced to the verge of the grave with consumption, discovered, while searching for remedies among our Western Indians for roots and plants which combined procure a certain cure for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c., and which restored his daughter to perfect health. With the same remedy he has cured thousands of cases. Being rich enough, he will send, *free of charge* to the afflicted, a small quantity of the remedy, with directions so that they can prepare it themselves when they see that it benefits them. Address, with three stamps to pay the return letter, Dr. S. H. BURNS, New-York Post-Office.

WILLIAM B. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
WILLIAM BURGER,
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

GOOD NEWS AT LAST.
Let the afflicted read and learn that a perfect and radical cure is warranted and guaranteed to all who are afflicted with weakness, debility, nervous complaints, melancholy thoughts, depression of spirits, distress and anguish of mind, loss of sleep, loss of memory, energy and muscular power, puny growth, wasting away, and a want of confidence in themselves, fainting fits, convulsive tremblings, impotence and disgust of life. If you have tried others and got no relief, if you wish to enjoy good health and long life; if you are wise, you will go and consult the ENGLISH BOTANIC PHYSICIAN at his private residence,
No. 57 WEST 27th ST., NEW-YORK,
Between 6th and 7th avs. at home from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M. All communications and interviews strictly private and confidential.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY K. SHELDON, WILLIAM J. HOYT, and EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK against JOSEPH H. FISHER and ISRAEL FISHER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents, with interest from the 17th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.
W. WELLS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 2d day of June, 1858.
je3 law6wTh* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM H. PRIEST against WASHINGTON A. BATCHELLER, John Poag and Eliza A. Poag his wife, Henry A. Kent, James McBride, James Deveau, Thomas Woodward, Daniel Cromwell, Jr., Lizzie K. Poag, Emma Poag and John Poag, Jr.—Amended Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 10th day of May, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Att'y.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors at the store of Wm. Irving Steele, No. 53 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next. Dated May 25, 1858.
SARAH STEELE, WM. I. STEELE, } Executors.
my26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 3, 1858.
4f-law6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

NOTICE.—TO THE CREDITORS AND DEBTORS OF PERSSE & BROOKS.—All persons having claims against PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to present the same to the subscriber, and all parties indebted to said concern will please make immediate payment to the undersigned.
The validity of the assignment to the subscriber has been established by a judgment of the Supreme Court, and there is no occasion for further delay in making settlements. GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee,
No. 40 Broad-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others, who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton st.

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON.—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 3, 1858.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above stated, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.
Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."
EDMUND A. BRUSH,
HENRY LEDYARD,
SHUBAEL CONANT,
ALEXANDER H. FRASER,
WILLIAM R. NOYES.
} Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing a portion of Ward School No. 15, in said ward, with desks, seats, settees, &c., according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be accompanied with the name of at least one responsible and approved surety. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN MASON, SAML. GILLIS, WM. CUMMINGS } Building Committee of the XIth Ward Board of School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting and furnishing Ward School No. 7, in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed necessary for the public interest to do so, and each proposal must be accompanied with two responsible names as sureties. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," and "Proposals for Painting."
DANIEL SLOTE, GEO. H. CLARK, JACOB SAYNOS, } Committee.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Charge of Cruelty to an Orphan—Testimony on the Other Side—Card from Mr. Ward.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper on the 4th inst. published four affidavits, made by ELIZABETH SIMPSON, MARGARET A. BOAK, ELIZA D. CARTER and MARGARET LEFFY, in a proceeding in the Second District Police Court, before Judges QUACKENBUSH and KELLY, instituted to procure the cancelation of the indentures of apprenticeship between the New-York Orphan Asylum and myself, binding ELIZABETH SIMPSON as an apprentice to me. The statements made in those affidavits, and the publication of the same, have done my family great injustice. That proceeding was ended on the 23d inst. I sought, by every means in my power, to have the complainant produce in Court witnesses and proofs to show that my wife had treated ELIZABETH in the manner charged, in order that I might show the character of the prosecution and the falsity of the charges. Not a witness was produced, nor any proof whatever made. It was claimed by the other side that the indentures were void by reason of alleged defects in the manner of executing the same, and they declared they would not produce any proofs whatever, but if the Court held the indentures valid, they would appeal without going into the proof, and they claimed that the Court should cancel the indentures without any proof whatever of the matters charged. The Court then rendered the double and contradictory decision of dismissing the case and at the same time canceling the indentures. Thus I was shut off from meeting the charges. I now have no other way of redress or of undoing the great injury done me, and the public prejudice excited against my family, by the publication of those affidavits, except by the publication of this card and the accompanying affidavits, which, as a matter of simple justice, I respectfully ask you to insert. CALEB WARD.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. GUNN.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Alex. N. Gunn, physician, of No. 132 Fourth-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I have been Caleb Ward's family physician for fourteen years last past; I am well acquainted with Mrs. Ward's treatment of her servants, and have been called to attend them; I know the drying-room spoken of in the affidavits of Elizabeth Simpson and others, published in the *Tribune*, TIMES and *Sun* on the 4th instant; it is a better room than the one in which Mr. Ward's own children are in the habit of sleeping; it is on the third floor, has two windows, and from its very situation must necessarily be always dry and airy; I was not sent for to examine the drying-room, but called upon the family by reason of seeing the charges in said affidavits, the statements in which prejudicial to Mrs. Ward I am well satisfied from my knowledge of her, are, from beginning to end, a tissue of falsehoods.

ALEXANDER N. GUNN.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. TUCKER.

City and County of New York, ss.—Carlos P Tucker, physician, of No. 342 Bleecker-street, being duly affirmed, deposes and says: I have heard read the foregoing affidavit of Dr. Gunn; I have seen the drying-room therein mentioned, and I fully concur in the statement made by Dr. Gunn in respect to it.

C. P. TUCKER.

Affirmed to before me this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Com. of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF CAROLINE S WARD.

City and County of New York, ss.—Caroline S Ward, of No. 22 Abingdon-place, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I am a sister of Caleb Ward, and resided in his family for three years of the time during which Elizabeth Simpson, the apprentice of said Ward, resided in the same family; during all that time I never knew the wife of said Ward to ill-treat said Elizabeth in any respect whatever, but on the contrary I know that Mrs. Ward always treated her with a mother's care and kindness, and never punished her in a cruel or inhuman manner; I have seen Mrs. Ward punish Elizabeth, but not unreasonably, or more than she deserved, or with any more severity than she did her own children; I know that Elizabeth had as good food as the rest of the family and as much of it; Mrs. Ward could not have treated her in a cruel manner without my knowing it; she always seemed contented and happy; she had a good sleeping-room, and a part of the time slept in my room and was always as well clad as Mrs. Ward's own children; from my own knowledge Mrs. Ward has always been untiring in the care and well-being of all her family, Elizabeth included; I know Mrs. Ward is incapable of the cruel treatment laid to her charge in the affidavits published in the *Tribune*, TIMES and *Sun* of the 4th inst.

CAROLINE S. WARD.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. SMITH.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Mrs. Catharine Smith, of No. 763 Washington-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she did Mrs. Caleb Ward's family washing, at her (Mrs. Ward's) house for about four months next preceding the first of May last. I know Elizabeth Simpson who then lived with Mrs. Ward. I had every opportunity of seeing what kind of work was put upon Elizabeth to do. That she (Elizabeth) did no work that was hard or laborious. She did not even do her own washing. That was done by me.

her
CATHERINE ✕ SMITH.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. BARBER.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Mrs. Emeline Barber, of No. 91 West Tenth-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: For three years I lived in Abingdon-place, very near the residence of Caleb Ward; during that time, Elisabeth Simpson, Mr. Ward's apprentice, lived in his family; I was during that time a constant and very frequent visitor in, and on intimate terms with Mr. Ward's family, and had every opportunity of knowing how Mrs. Ward treated Elizabeth; such treatment was always kind, as much so as her treatment of her own children; Elizabeth went to school with Mrs. Ward's children and was in every way as well treated as they were, and always appeared contented and happy; I am confident she would not have left Mr. Ward if she had not been enticed away; from my own knowledge Mrs. Ward has always been untiring in the care and well-being of all her family, Elizabeth included.

EMELINE BARBER.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1858
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF EMILY MURPHY.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Emily Murphy, of No. 165 East Broadway, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I lived in Caleb Ward's family about five or six weeks in November and December last in the capacity of a music teacher; I know Elizabeth Simpson who then lived with Mr. Ward; I slept in the room, called the drying-room, all the time I was there, and Elizabeth also slept in the same room; I found it a good room, and always entirely dry and airy; Mrs. Ward treated Elizabeth with perfect kindness all the time I resided there.

EMILY MURPHY.

Sworn to, before me, this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF M. INWRIGHT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—M. Inwright, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I reside in the family of Caleb Ward, at No. 2 Abingdon-place, and, excepting four months, have resided there during all the time Elizabeth Simpson, his apprentice, resided there. I have had better opportunities of knowing how Mrs. Ward treated said Elizabeth than almost any one else, my business being altogether within doors. She did not ill-treat Elizabeth in any respect whatever, but she was treated as kindly, if not better, than Mrs. Ward's own children. I have seen Mrs. Ward punish Elizabeth, but never severely or in any manner to injure her bodily or otherwise. If the contrary had been the case, it could not have escaped my knowledge. I have read the affidavits of said Elizabeth, Margaret A. Boak and Eliza D. Carter, published in the *Tribune*, TIMES and *Sun* on the 4th inst. The statements contained in those affidavits in respect to the alleged cruel treatment by Mrs. Ward, in respect to the drying room, as to her not having sufficient and proper food, and as to her performing the most laborious kinds of work, are each and all, from beginning to end, malicious falsehoods; that Elizabeth always seemed contented and happy, and I know she would not have left Mr. Ward's family if she had not been enticed away either by said Eliza D. Carter or said Margaret A. Boak.

M. INWRIGHT.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY'S HOTEL is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

THE HEATED TERM.
How to bear it.
Wear the light, elastic,
Gents' absorbing zephyr
Merino Under-Garments. For sale at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KNOX'S Summer Hats commands the attention of citizens as well as strangers. They combine every good quality that is requisite in head-covering, and are as cheap as they are beautiful. No wonder they are so eagerly sought for. KNOX'S store is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands drop into the grave without a specific complaint—the premature victims of exhaustion. Yet when vital energy fails from any cause, these Pills will recuperate the system. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER—Wear the RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS—light, elastic, gently absorbing perspiration, and extremely cheap.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 30

$1,000 Tenn. State 6s '90 93¼	150 Erie Railroad...s3 17¼
10,000 do..........s8 93⅛	50 do..........b60 17
1,000 Cal State 7s.......85½	100 do..........s3 17⅛
500 N. Y. C. RR. 7s..100	100 Reading Railroad.. 41¾
2,000 E. RR C. Bs. '71. 32¾	100 M. S. N. I. R.R...s60 21
1,000 M. C. RR. 8 ₱ct. st. M. S'g Fd. C. Bs. 92	100 M. S. & N. I. p s... 42
	50 Panama R. R.........108
6,000 La C.&M. l. g. b. 34½	50 do..........b60 107¼
55,000 do..........34½	5 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.. 92
5,000 do..........34⅝	10 Gal. & Chi. R....... 84
2,000 Ga. & Chi. 1st m. 98	100 do.......... 84½
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. b.s60 83	50 do..........s10 84½
50 Park Bank.........104	56 do..........b60 85
5 Nassau Bank........100	50 do..........s10 84¾
10 National Bank......107½	600 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.. 32
100 Cary Im. Co........5½	50 Chic. & Rk. Is. R s7 73
100 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 77¾	300 do.......... 73
350 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s60 82	100 do..........s15 73
250 do..........b60 82⅞	10 Mil. and Miss. R.R. 3⅝
550 do..........82⅞	100 do..........20¾
100 do..........82¾	50 do..........20¾
100 Hud River R....c 26½	5 LaCrosse & Mil. R.. 6½
212 Ill. Cent. R..........74	

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Mo. State 6s.... 87¾	750 Reading R. R....s30 44
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.. 94	5 Mich. S.&N.Ia.R R. 21
2,000 Cal. St. 7s N. B. 86	100 Panama R. R....s60 107
3,000 Ohio St 6s '60... 100½	50 Ill. Cen. R. R....... 74½
1,000 Brook. City 6s... 99	50 do.......... 75
1,000 LaC.&M.L.G.Bds 34½	50 Gal & Chi. R. R. b60 85
5,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bs. 85	50 do.......... 85
25 Pac. Ml. St Co.... 78¼	100 do..........s10 84¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b30 82½	5 Chi. & R. I. R. R... 73
50 do..........82⅝	50 do.......... 73¼
100 Hud. Riv. R. R...s10 26½	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 California 7s.... 86½	20 Manhattan Bank...134
5,000 Virginia 6s........ 94½	40 Metropolitan Bank 105
7,000 Tenn & Ala. R 6s. 78	20 Gallatin Fire I. Co. 90
2,000 Fay'te Co., Ky 6s.. 73½	50 Safeguard F. I. Co. 33
3,000 Cin..C &C R. 10s 8	25 ClintonFire Ins.Co.117½
3,000 Mil.&Hor.R.2dm. 41	

WEDNESDAY, June 30—P. M.

After the closing of the Boston mail, yesterday afternoon, nothing was done in Foreign Bills. The next steamer for Europe is the *Vanderbilt*, sailing on Saturday, for Southampton and Havre. The closing terms on London were 109¼@109½ ₱ cent.; on Paris, 5.12½. To-morrow, July 1, the half-yearly dividend payments begin. We recapitulate the Federal and State dividend agencies in this City—as far as known:

Dividends.	Payable at.
The United States..	Sub-Treasury.
State of New-York..	Manhattan Company.
Ohio..........	Agency, No. 27 William-street.
Kentucky..........	Bank of America.
Tennessee..........	Merchants' Bank.
Virginia..........	Bank of State.
North Carolina.....	Bank of Republic.
Georgia..........	Bank of Republic.
Missouri..........	Bank of Commerce.
Illinois..........	American Excange Bank.
Indiana..........	Winslow & Co., on Bank Bonds.
Alabama..........	Merchants' Bank.

The Stock Exchange closed firm this afternoon on the prices bid, but without activity in the dealings, which throughout the day were generally of a limited character. As compared with Tuesday there is an advance of ⅜ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, ⅝ ₱ cent. on Rock Island, 1 ₱ cent. on Illinois Central, 1 ₱ cent on Galena, closing 85 ₱ cent., and ⅞@1 ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail, closing 78¼ bid. The sales of Reading were on 30-day option at 44 ₱ cent. Some options were also put out on Panama at 60 days at 107 ₱ cent, although the full dividend of 6 ₱ cent. for the half year is made and the surplus fund increased to 10 ₱ cent. The calculation of the sellers probably has reference to the prospective competition of some other route to the Pacific. The State Stocks were firm, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. higher. Brooklyn City 6 ₱ cents. brought 99 ₱ cent.

The yearly meeting of the Michigan Central Company was held at Detroit on Monday last, when the annual report of the management was presented. We hear that some of the figures compare with 1857 as follows:

	1858.	1857.
Gross Income..........	$2,428,758	$3,104,602
Expenses..........	1,531,218	2,083,199
Net Income..........	$897,540	$1,021,403
	June, 1858.	October, 1857.
Capital..........	$6,058,000	$6,058,000
Funded Debt..........	8,242,000	5,764,000
Floating Debt..........	118,000	1,790,000
Total..........	$14,418,000	$13,612,000

The discount on the new loan, soon after the crisis, accounts, of course, for a large share of this difference.

The following is the Bank and Sub-Treasury movement on the latest weekly statement from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, June 26....	$118,823,401	$85,950,307	$31,948,019	$7,215,689
Boston, June 28..........	54,780,600	20,884,000	9,119,600	5,633,000
Philadelphia, June 28..	24,060,708	16,386,129	6,664,681	2,239,252
New-Orleans, June 19.	12,374,123	15,832,885	10,203,897	7,643,884
Sub-Treas., N.Y. June 26.			7,461,599	
Total..........	$210,038,833	139,053,321	65,402,826	22,781,785
Last week..........	$208,591,790	137,367,939	66,726,370	23,290,614

Among the 1st July changes in Wall-street, it is announced through the following circular that Mr. DAVID GROESBECK, a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, adds to his business the Domestic Exchange and Collection departments, in partnership with Mr. L. C. HOYT, under the firm of GROESBECK & HOYT:

No. 58 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the usual rates. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, for cash at the Brokers' Board, both partners being members of the New-York Stock Exchange. Time orders for the purchase of Stocks or Bonds must be coupled with a deposit of ten ₱ cent. of their par value, subject to a further call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contracts. Prime mercantile paper negotiated at the most favorable rates. Domestic Foreign Exchange bought and sold. Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value here, and are of ready sale. Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order. We refer by permission to F. DEMING, Esq., President Union Bank, New-York, AUGUST BELMONT, Esq. New-York. GROESBECK & HOYT.

The Market Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 10. The city of Hartford coupons are payable at the Continental Bank. The coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad are payable July 1. Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. will pay at their office on and after 1st July, interest on the 6 ₱ cent. New-York State Stock issued to Troy and Schenectady Railroad; 5½ ₱ cent. New-York State Stock issued to Tonawanda Railroad; 5½ ₱ cent. New-York State Stock issued to Auburn and Rochester Railroad; also, coupons, maturing 1st July, attached to Albany City Bonds, Buffalo City Bonds, Utica City Bonds, Chicago City Municipal Bonds, Chicago City Water Loan Bonds, Detroit & Pontiac Railroad 8 ₱ cent. Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Bonds, Buffalo & Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds, Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.

The following New-England dividends are payable in July, at the dates given in the margin, and are all for 6 months, excepting the Berkshire Railroad, quarterly; Metropolitan Railroad, for a year; and Suffolk Insurance Company, an extra dividend in winding up. The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, Chicopee, Dwight, Jackson, Manchester Print Works, Middlesex, New-England Worsted, Salmon Falls, and Stark Mills, Manufacturing Companies, pass their July dividends, as also the Michigan Central Railroad Bates Company not yet decided.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Stocks.	July, 1858.	Stocks.	July, 1858.
Berkshire Railroad....	1¾	New Bed'd & Taunton.	3
Boston and Lowell.....	3	Old Col'y & Fall River.	3
Boston and Maine......	3	Pittsfield & N. Adams.	3
Boston and Provid'ce.	3	Prov. and Worcester..	3
Boston and Worcester.	3	Stoughton Branch.....	3
Fitchburg..........	3	Taunton Branch.......	4
Metropolitan (Horse)..	8	Western..........	4
Middlesex (Horse)....	4	Worcester & Nashua..$2	

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Cocheco..........	$21	Lower Bleachery.........	3
Lancaster Mills (par 450)..........	$10	Nashua..........	3
Lowell..........	$20	Naumkeag..........	4

INTEREST ON BONDS.

Albany 6s West. R. R..	3	Do. (East. R. R. Loan).	—
Boston City Stock......	—	Do. (East. R. R. Loan).	2½
Boston.Con.& Mont.RR	—	Do.(Nor.&W.R.R.Loan)	3
Boston & Prov. R. R..	—	Michigan Central..........	—
Boston & Wor. R.R....	—	Michigan Central..........	—
Cambridge(Horse)R.R.	3	Old Colony&Fall River	3
Cheshire Railroad......	3	Peterboro&ShirleyR.R.	3
Dorchester & M. R. R..	3	Portland City..........	3
Essex Railroad..........	3	United States Loan......	—
Massachusetts State....	2½	Ver. & Mass. R. R........	3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Ins. Co..........	10	N. A. Ins. Co..........	5
B. & R. Mill Corp'n...	$2	Suffolk Ins. Co........	10
Franklin Ins. Co......	5	U. S. Hotel Co........	3½

RECAPITULATION.

Miscellaneous..........	$98,798
Interest on Bonds..........	566,803
Manufact'ng Dividends..........	187,000
Railroad Dividends..........	981,635
Total, July 1858..........	$1,834,236
Total, January, 1858..........	1,908,732
Total, July, 1857..........	2,565,991
Total, January, 1857..........	2,700,104
Total, July, 1856..........	1,764,076
Total, January, 1856..........	2,274,197

The Phenix Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. The Panama Railroad Company a half-yearly dividend of 6 ₱ cent, payable on 15th of July. The Sixth-avenue Road a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. The Continental Bank a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent. The Nassau Fire Insurance of Brooklyn a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

The Mercantile Bank of this City will pay the coupons due on the 1st July, on the Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company.

The following is the official exhibit of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., in New-York, during the month of June:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

June 1, 1858, by balance..........		$2,778,075 71
Receipts during the Month:		
On account of Customs..	$1,519,105 65	
On account of Patent Fees	5,806 15	
On account of Post-Office Department..........	507,896 96	
On account Treasury Notes..........	3,485,800 00	
On account of Miscellaneous..........	3,587 60—	5,522,196 36
Total..........		$8,300,272 07
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts..........	$4,753,845 03	
Post-Office Drafts..........	217,827 81—	4,971,672 84
Balance June 30, 1858..........		$3,328,599 23
By balance Cr., disbursing accounts..........	$2,508,525 34	
By receipts during the Month..........	1,399,668 97—	$3,908,194 31
To payments..........		1,841,795 09
Balance..........		$2,066,399 22
By balance Cr., Interest accounts and appropriations..........		$643,057 40
To payments..........		4,780 00
Balance..........		$638,277 40
By receipts for Customs in June, 1858...		$1,519,105 65
By receipts for Customs in June, 1857...		733,243 72
Increase in June, 1858..........		$785,861 93
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office..........		$1,668,827 92
By Coin received during the Month..........	$953,798 98	
By Fine Bars received during the Month..........	805,469 95—	1,759,268 93
Total..........		$3,428,096 85
To Payments in Coin..........	$531,839 51	
To Payments in Fine Bars.	592,308 84—	1,124,148 35
Balance..........		$2,303,948 50
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office...	$6,033,275 85	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office..........	658,737 48—	6,692,013 33
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	1,645,211 02	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office in fine silver...	243,132 97—	1,888,343 99
Total..........		$8,580,357 32
Less due Depositors..........		2,092,903 90
Balance..........		$6,487,453 42

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending June 30, 1858:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins..........	$20,000	
Foreign Bullion..........	17,000	
United States Bullion..........	1,663,000—	$1,700,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins..........	$81,000	
Foreign Bullion..........	3,500	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)..........	15,100	
United States Bullion, (Old coins,)..........	4,500	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior,)..........	900—	$105,000 00
Total Deposits: Payable in Bars..........	435,000	
Total Deposits: Payable in Coins..........	1,370,000—	$1,805,000 00
Gold Bars stamped..........		1,228,145 95
Transmitted to United States Mint, Phila., for Coinage..........		789,945 27

PITTSBURG BANKS, JUNE 28.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$257,236	$557,752	$1,536,094	$702,711
Ex. Bank....	402,725	243,975	1,348,904	386,496
M. & M. Bk.	164,575	126,171	863,397	186,651
Citizens' Bk.	116,025	55,178	583,387	68,708
Mech. Bank.	143,175	98,642	631,702	79,339
Iron City Bk.	126,155	108,938	407,629	111,872
Alleg. Bank.	167,205	75,539	504,669	94,793
This week..	$1,377,096	$1,266,195	$5,874,782	$1,630,570
Last week..	$1,366,481	$1,223,759	$5,836,952	$1,571,589

Michigan Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In examining the daily record of sales of stock, I cannot but notice how strangely inconsistent the prices are with the real values of the stocks, amongst the most prominent of which stands the Michigan Central. What is its condition as regards its capital and debt, receipts, &c., as compared with other roads whose stock commands from 18 to 25 ₱ cent. higher prices?

Here we have a road, forming with its connections (the New-York Central, Galena and Burlington Roads) one of the four great trunk lines to the West, in a superior condition, as regards its road-bed, rails, rolling stock, &c., to any in the country; capable of accommodating with its present appurtenances 50 ₱ cent. increase of business—not requiring any outlay for construction for years to come—little or no floating debt, and its receipts, even with the present large falling off, showing a greater ratio as per capital and debt than many of the roads whose stocks sell at 25 ₱ cent. advance. Per example:

Capital and Debt.	Receipts for May.	Per centage on Cap. and Debt.	Price of Stock.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.			
$14,500,000	$185,000	1.28	53
ROCK ISLAND.			
*8,500,000	85,000	1	73
GALENA.			
10,000,000	140,000	1.40	85
NEW-YORK CENTRAL.			
40 000 000	550 000	1.38	83

* Includes rent on $1,500,000 P. & B. V. Y. Road.

Now what can be the ratio of expense in operating this road, as compared with those above named?

In the favorable condition in which it has been placed by the large outlay for the past year, and for which the floating debt was incurred, calculating upon our increased business—together with the contract with the Southern road, by which all fast trains are done away with, boats on the Lake removed, &c.—can they by any possibility, with fair management, be any greater? And are not the chances for dividends equally good, in the recuperation of the country and increase of business?

ONE WHO INVESTIGATES.

Further Foreign Commercial News.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday evening, June 18.

The English funds have been languid to-day, and have closed at a decline of an eighth. The transactions continue unimportant, but those which occur indicate a disposition on the part of the public to effect realizations. Consols opened at 95¾@⅞, and the final price was 95⅝@¾. There was again an augmented demand for money both in the Stock Exchange and the discount market, and a corresponding increase in the applications at the Bank. Bank stock left off at 219@221; Reduced and New Three ₱ Cents, 95¾@⅞; India Debentures, 99¼@⅜; India Bonds, 17s.@21s.; and Exchequer bills (March,) 31s.@35s.; (June), 17s @21s. premium.

In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, there was a rise in the rates for Vienna and Trieste; Hamburg was also slightly higher.

The *Maidstone* has arrived from Australia with 19,161 ounces of gold, valued at £76,644. The only two ships now known to be out, exclusive of the mail steamer expected in a day or two with £113,725, are the *Medway*, with £38,372, and the *Royal Charter*, with £405,328.

The final quotations of the French Three ₱ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening, were 68f. 50c. for money, and 68f. 40c. for the end of the month, showing in the latter case a decline of an eighth.

The rate of interest on French Treasury Bonds has been fixed at 2½ ₱ cent. for those of three months, 3 ₱ cent. for those of four and five months, and 3½ ₱ cent. for those of six to eleven months. This involves no alteration, except a reduction of ½ ₱ cent. in the first named descriptions.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits..	£6,062,680....	Increase	£414,130
Other deposits....	13,654,427....	Decrease	99,927
Rest..........	3,161,071	Increase......	2,569

On the other side of the account:

Gov. Securities..	10,630,123....	Increase	£51,479
Other Securities.	14,648,140....	Increase	21,949
Notes unemp'd...	12,229,180....	Increase	295,110

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,457,405, being a decrease of £333,210; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,919,450, showing a decrease of £101,494, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS WEEK ENDING JUNE 18.

June.	FOR MONEY— Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT— Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 12......	shut	shut	shut....	96	96 1-16	96
Mon. 14......	shut	shut	shut....	96	96⅛	96⅛
Tues. 15......	shut	shut	shut....	95⅞	96⅛	96
Wed. 16......	shut	shut	shut....	95¾	96	95⅞
Thur. 17......	shut	shut	shut....	95¾	95⅞	95⅞
Fri. 18......	shut	shut	shut....	95⅝	95⅞	95¾

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875...	80 to 82	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875..........	80 to 82	
Do., do., free land, 1869......	77 to 79	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid...	17 to 15 dis.	16 15½dis
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ c., con. '60	82 to 84	
Do., do., 1869..........	82 to 84	
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	88 to 90	
Do., $100 shares..........	55 to 60	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	62 to 66	
Do., $100 shares..........	22 to 27	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund), 1883.......	80 to 82	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864...	90 to 92	
Do., $100 shares..........	76 to 79	
New-York and Erie. 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883.......	70 to 72	
Do., $100 shares..........	17 to 20	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	86 to 88 x. c.	
2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. sterling...	85 to 87	

SATTERTHWAITE reports: "In American State Stocks only a very limited business, and the same remark applies to Railroad Stocks and Bonds. Illinois Shares touched 18 discount, from which point they recovered to 15, and close dull at 16 discount sellers. Construction Bonds steady at 80½@81."

The various accounts with respect to the prospects of the European silk crop appear, on the whole, to be satisfactory, and the assumption now is that at least half an average supply may be confidently reckoned upon. Although the worms have not been free from disease, the attack was experienced at a later stage than on former occasions, and the large quantity of seed employed left an unusual margin for the casualities.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment
By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD, AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

☞ THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, ON Farm Mortgage Bonds, issued to Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, and interest on Kenosha (Wis.) City Bonds, and Farm Mortgage Bonds, issued to Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, also on First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the People's Bank in New-York, on and after July 1, upon presentation of proper coupons.

☞ THE GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due July 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid by G. M. TRACY & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place, on and after that day.
GEORGE S. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

Real Estate—WEDNESDAY, June 30.

This was the day advertised for the sale of some 130 lots by Mr. BLEECKER, in the village of Yonkers, belonging to JOSIAH RICH, Esq. The sale was fairly attended, but, as there seemed to be some doubt among the buyers whether all the lots offered for sale would be sold *bona fide*, we did not take an account of the sale. If we can ascertain the facts we will publish them.

In addition to the above, Mr. B. sold under foreclosure, a frame house and lot on the east side of Second-avenue, 100.4 south of Fifty-ninth-street. The lot was full size and sold for $2,950. Bought, we believe, by the present owner and occupant, MORTIMER A. CONCKLIN.

We noticed, this morning, a successful operation of righting up swayed buildings, which deserves record. The walls of the ten houses which Mr. HENRY L. BULKLEY is building on the south side of Forty-seventh-street between Fifth and Sixth avenues were run up five stories ready for the roof timbers. The brown-stone was only up one story, and the balance above was entirely open and exposed to the weather. In this condition the furious wind and rain of last Monday week took the whole row obliquely, striking them like so many jibs catching the full force of the wind. The wonder is that the whole eleven walls were not all prostrated to their foundations. As it was they were all alike swayed over eastwardly for the matter of 10 or 11 inches from a perpendicular. This was more especially true of the fronts, and extended back about two-thirds (or 40 feet) of the whole depth of the buildings. The rears not being so much exposed to the force of the wind, were not affected. We believe it was pretty generally thought, by casual observers, that the whole fabric would have to be taken down and built over again. It seemed impossible ever to remedy the mischief and make upright houses of them again. But Messrs. F. & S. E. GOODWIN, No. 56 Fifth-street, and their foreman Mr. JOHN H. DREW, went to work with their huge 70-feet shores and braces, and jack-screws, together with other means and appliances, and to-day the walls all stand as erect and perpendicular as they ever did. It is a curiosity to look at; and we recommend Mr. GOODWIN to try his hand on some of the Departments of the City Government. They are alarmingly swayed over, and look at present as if their deflection from the penpendicular could not even be measured, much less righted. Try the jack-screws, Mr. GOODWIN, and see if we cannot at least get the Fifth and Eighth avenues graded and regulated, and rails laid out to Harlem on the latter.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company in Chicago, pursuant to public notice, on the 25th day of June instant, 29,508 shares of the stock, out of 46,315 shares were represented. The following persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Van Nortwick, Batavia, Ill.; Chauncey S. Colton, Galesburg, Ill.; Isaac H. Burch, Chicago, Ill.; James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, Mass.; John M. Forbes, Boston, Mass.; Robert B. Forbes, Boston, Mass.; Sidney Bartlett, Boston, Mass.; John W. Brooks, Boston, Mass.; Edward L. Baker, New-Bedford, Mass.

The following, among other resolutions, offered by ISAAC H. BURCH, were adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That no work of construction be undertaken by the Board, involving a larger expenditure than 1 ₱ cent. on the amount of the capital stock in any one year, unless with the consent of the stockholders, obtained at any annual meeting, or at a special meeting, in the call for which, the object, reasons for, and amount of, the proposed expenditure, and proposed means of raising the money be stated; or with the assent of a majority of the stockholders obtained in writing, after a circular has been sent out to them.

Resolved, That when the assent of the stockholders, contemplated in the first resolution be obtained, the proposed work be not undertaken, until the means be provided to pay for the same, without so using the earnings of the road as to prevent the payment of regular dividends.

Resolved, That this Company shall, under no circumstances lend its money or credit to, or guarantee the liabilities or purchase the stock or evidences of indebtedness, of any other company or corporations, other than in liquidation of legal obligations already incurred.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN VAN NORTWICK was elected President, EDWARD L. BAKER Chairman of meetings of Directors, and AMOS T. HALL Secretary for the ensuing year.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; sales 1,400 bbls., at $3 75@$4 for common to choice superfine Canadian and Wisconsin; $4@$4 12 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $4 18@$4 25 for Extra Ohio; $4 45@$4 50 for Double Extras. WHEAT lower; sales 30,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for Chicago Spring; 76c. for Milwaukee Club. CORN dull; no sales. OATS in good demand for the East at 39c. on the spot,—none wanted to arrive. RYE lower; sales 4,000 bushels, at 58c. WHISKY firmer; sales 200 bbls., at 20½c. FREIGHTS dull, at 10c. on Wheat, and 36c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports in the 24 hours ending at noon*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR easier for inferior brands; Fancy and Extra firm; sales 2,000 bbls., at $3 75@$5 50 for Common to Extra Ohio; moderate demand for Prime. WHEAT—Market firm; inferior unsalable; sales of White Wisconsin and Canadian at former rates. Prime CORN scarce and wanted at 71c.@72c.; large quantities of unsound on the market, but unsalable. WHISKY, 22c.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 13,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 76c.@77c., mostly at outside quotations. CORN quiet. OATS steady; sales 3,000 bushels Ohio, at 42½c. FREIGHTS dull; Flour at 28c. Wheat at 7¾c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—30,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 30.

FLOUR is extremely quiet. White Wheat, $1 10@$1 15; Red, $1@$1 05. CORN scarce and wanted. WHISKY scarce and advanced to 22c.@23c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 30.

FLOUR quiet; sales of Howard-street and Ohio at $4 37. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN steady; White and Yellow, 74c.@75c. WHISKY dull at 21½c.@22c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 29.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 600 bales at unchanged prices.

MOBILE, Tuesday, June 29.

The sales of Cotton to-day, were 800 bales at 11¾c. for middling, the market closing dull. Sales of last three days 1,250 bales; receipts of same time, 200 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 29.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 1,000 bales at 11¾c. for Middling, the market closing with an advancing tendency; the sales of the last three days foot up 11,000 bales, and the receipts of the same time, 4,050 bales. The receipts at this port to date are 102,700 bales ahead of last year. SUGAR buoyant at 6½c.@7¼c. Prime reboiled MOLASSES 27c. FLOUR very dull; superfine $4 25. EXCHANGE on London 108@108½. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 1
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 1
Vanderbilt	New York	Southampton	July 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 7
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 16

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
City of Wash'gton	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 23
City of Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	June 26
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 30

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Roanoke for Norfolk Petersburg and Richmond.—Nelson A. Garrison, Martin Joyce, Edward Thomas, J. and A. Lownes and lady, Mrs. McCloskey, N. P. Holmes, J. M. Hood, Mrs Hood, grand daughter and servant, Miss McCaw, Miss Patterson, M. J. Morton, Mrs. Fennessey, J. M. Lane, John Pritchard, L. P. Wayne, Miss Carter, 17 United States soldiers and 14 in the steerage.

In steamship Isabel, for Havana—Manuel da Costa, J. T. Thiele, Jose Velasquez, Francisco de Armenteros, Jose de la Luz Armenteros, P. Reinal, J. D. Ramos, J. Sarria, Matias Queredo, Feliciano Amigo, Francisco Lluchy, Lafourcade Robert, Antonio Lewis, Louis Bergmann, Robt. Galloway, J. N. Casanova, Vitoriano Murrieta, Juan Esquiaga, Cosma Serra and others.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Borussia from Hamburg.—J. C. Kruse, T. R., Helene and Wilhelme Barben, Julia Wurybech, Emile, Joseph, Helene and Ludwig Hartzwell, Emile Selemann, A. Roessber, W. Tinckler, F. Grosholz, T. E. Rorolt, Am. Borolt, L. and Lina Rosenberg, G. A. Kocfler, Louise and Carl Bortadt, T. Suhr, A. S. Perlmann, Fanny Seydel, H. Thiele, H. Butich, G. H. Carbell, F. and C. Stalch, M. Chagnard, M. Thrag, and 270 in the cabin and steerage.

In ship Aurora, from Liverpool—Henry C. Barton, Mrs. Angeline Barton, of England; Miss Lawrence, Annie Hauerson, of do.; Matthew F. Regan, ship's surgeon, and 432 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises .. 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises 10 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 53 | Gov.Island 11 42 | Hell Gate..... 1 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 30

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Henry Ludlam; Isabel, Tuttle, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; City of Baltimore, Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Saxonia, (Ham.) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins, Agent.

Ships Parana, Harrison, Galveston, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; De Witt Clinton, Funk, Liverpool, H. S. Risch & Co.; W. Patten, Parker, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Yorkshire, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Eagle Wing, Worth, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Cavallo, Washington, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; F. Buck, Simonds, City Point, R. P. Buck & Co.; Jos. Fish, Phillips, Cardenas, Alfred Horn; Kathleen, (Br.,) Dinsdale, Halifax, Jas. Almon; Elizabetta Torici, Palermo, &c., Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Marina, (Sic.,) Sartina, Genoa, M. Pasticaldi.

Brigs F. Whittier, Lewis, San Juan, Nic., C. Durand; Arabella, Day, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; S. Berry, Kilton, Nuevitas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ann Tyler, Wiswall, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. Means, Wells, Manzanilla, Thompson & Hunter; Executive, Eldridge, Bangor, N. O. Pillsbury.

Schooners C. S. Watson, Robbins, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; American Belle, Hallett, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; M. Skinner, Chaplin, West Indies, I. B. Gager; R. H. Buntley, Hammond, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Celestia, Howes, Sierra Leone, J. W. Elwell & Co.; C. Sandford, Clapp, St. Thomas, Roche Bros. & Co.; New-York, Goodsell, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Ocean Wave, Warren, Washington, Telfair & Horn.

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, (Ham.,) Trautmann, Hamburg June 15, via Southampton 16th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 6 P. M. During the passage had westerly winds for 6 days, and fog nearly all the passage. June 15, near Helgoland, spoke steamship Austria, for Hamburg; 16th, near the light-ship Galloper, (North Sea,) Ham. bark Elise from New-York for Hamburg; 23d, at 5 A. M., lat. 48 2, lon. 29 30, spoke Ham. steamer Hammonia, from New-York for Hamburg; 25th, lat 46 40, lon. 46 14, Br. ship Arran, of Glasgow, from Quebec, bd. E.; 29th, lat. 44 40, lon. 65 48, Br. ship Alliance, from Newcastle for New-York.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Tacony, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Thompson, Tralee May 22, with coal and 334 passengers to Williams & Guion. The C. has been 22 ds. W. of the Banks, with light winds and calms.

Ship Aurora, (Packet,) Bunting, Liverpool May 20, with mdse and 437 passengers to C. Grinnell—all well. No sickness or deaths on the passage; one birth. Has had a continuation of westerly winds and calms; has had only 48 hours fair winds. During the passage has sailed 4,880 miles.

Bark Terra Nova, (Norw.,) Olsen, Newcastle, Eng., April 24, with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Experienced heavy weather east of the Banks, split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.; had light winds west of the Banks.

Bark Acme, (Savary, Palermo May 8, passed Gibraltar May 21, with fruit to W. R. Kibb.

Bark Lena, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen May 23, with mdse. and 275 passengers to Stanton & Ruger. The L. has been 15 ds. west of the Banks, with light winds and calms.

Bark Lucy Heywood, (of Bangor,) Powers, Turk's Isl and June 11 via Holmes' Hole for orders, with salt to order—vessel to T. H. Sandford.

Bark Von Berg, (Old.,) Muller, Bremen May 22, with mdse. and 310 passengers to Stanton & Ruger.

Brig F. Nelson, (of St. George,) Hupper, St. George 10 ds., with granite for Fort Richmond.

Brig Sengalen, (Hol.,) Pianten, Rotterdam May 4, with coffee, &c., to Kolff & Persunn. Has experienced light westerly winds.

Brig Black Swan, (of Georgetown,) Podger, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Brig Mary, (Br.,) Mahoney, Hillsboro, N. B., via Providence, with coal to master.

Brig Mary Lewell, Brown, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Wreath, Percy, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. G. D. King, Wooster, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Isaac Van Zandt, Burke, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to J. B. Spofford.

Schr. Thos. P. Copes, Phillips, Cherrystone 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Henry Jones, Aldrich, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Moderator, Bates, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to B. F. Spofford.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Buckingham, Deep River, Ct., in ballast.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to order.

Schr. Nourmahal, Crockett, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Nonpareil, (Br.,) Monday, Cornwallis, N. S., 19 ds., with plaster and potatoes to Durea & Hyde.

Schr. Roan, Allen, Harrington 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Amelia, Sanborn, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. St. George, Gardner, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Damon, Pitcher, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Clark, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye.

Schr. Tomah, Nelson, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Union, Keller, Machias 12 ds., lumber to order.

Schr. Wm. Russell, Linnell, Boston, for Troy.

Schr. Wakefield, Tompkins Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Challenge, Ryder, New-London, for Albany.

Schr. Levi Rowe, Thomas, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Alexander Law, Wood, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Wm. Copes, Van Name, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Telegraph, Rogers, Harwich, for Saugerties.

Sloop Spartan, Harlow, Plymouth, Mass., lobsters.

Sloop Cherokee, King, Provincetown, Mass., lobsters.

Schr. Exertion, Bell, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Rio Grande, Gasco, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Brothers, Davey, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

SAILED—Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond; Isabel, Tuttle, Charleston.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Isaac Bell, Johnson, London and Portsmouth May 19.

Bark Gem of the Sea.—(By pilot boat A. B. Neilson.)

Memoranda.

THE CAHAWBA QUARANTINED.—The agents of the steamer Cahawba, at New-Orleans, express in strong terms their disapproval of the order of the Health officer at that place, imposing a ten days' quarantine on the Cahawba on her arrival there from Havana, alleging that the steamer did not enter the harbor, but received the mail outside, that she brought no passengers, and that Havana is quite healthy.

BOSTON, June 30.—The ship American Congress, Capt. Mather, from New-York for London, got ashore off South Foreland, was got off at flood tide, and passed Deal June 12. The brig Cahuzac, of Boston, from New-York for Glasgow, got ashore, June 10, in Macrihonish Bay, June 10, and was making two feet of water per hour—cargo discharging. During a cyclone at Madras, (May 5,) the ships Standish and Granada had to put to sea.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 30—Arr. ship Hesperus, Levin, Liverpool; Br. bark Grator, Manning, Alexandria, Egypt; brig Mansanilla, Dunning, Matanzas.

MOBILE, June 29—Arr. ship R. H. Dixey, from Havre.

Spoken, &c.

Ernestine—bark, Giddings, hence for Barcelona, 26 ds. out, May 23, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar.

Cubana—Am. ship, from Singapore for Hong Kong, April 18.

Glasgow—steamship, hence for Liverpool, June 17, lat. 43 44, lon. 55 65.

Glasgow—bark, (supposed Sicilian,) Ross, from Palermo April 25 for New-York, was passed, June 6, lat. 36 48, lon. 40.

Juno—Oldenburg bark, from Bremen for New-York, June 23, on George's Shoal.

King John—Br. bark, from Newcastle for New-York, June 21, lat. 39 30, lon. 59.

Mary Morton—schr., from New-York for Halifax, June 23, lat. 43 9, lon. 68 4.

Mayflower—ship, bd. E., exchanged signals with, June 13, lat. 41 14, lon. 50 59.

Tyra—brig, for Salem, June 20, lat. 43 6, lon. 63 32.

Star of the Sea—Br. ship, from Bristol, Eng., for New-York, June 23, lat. 41 30, lon. 66.

Wolfe—ship, for Philadelphia, May 29, off Gibraltar.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ARABIA.]

Melbourne—March 26, arr., Waverly, Luce, New-York; Tornado, Mumford, Liverpool; 31, Borodino, Pendleton, London; April 1, Whirlwind, Gret, New-York; 4th, J. W. Paine, Colburn, London; Ocean Traveler, Boardman, do; 5th, Saracen, Berry, do.; 6th, Wellfleet, McIlvery, do.; 7th, Astrea, Colley, Boston. Sld., March 17, Child of the Regiment, Glover, Callao; 22th, El Dorado, Thompson, do.; 24th, Emily Farnham, Sims, do.; 27th, Anglo Saxon, Welsh, do.; White Sea, Evans, Valparaiso; April 1, Clarissa Bird, Callao; Queen of the East, Healy, do.; 10th, Bald Hunter, Crosby Guam; 14th, Wild Hunter, Seals, do.

Sydney, N. S. W.—March 24, Arr., Panama, Cane, Hong Kong; April 4th, Alarm, Matthews, London. Sld., March 20th, Octavius, Pike, Callao; 13th, Queen of the Seas, Cobb, Hong Kong.

Bombay, May 9.—Arr. Chasca, Merrill, Boston. Sld. *Liverpool*, June 14.—Cld., Lady Franklin, Jordon, New-York; J. S. Parsons, Crowell, do.; 16th, Charlotte, Nesmith, do.; 16th, Elvira Owen, Alexander, Baltimore; Glad Tidings, Nelson, New-York; Emerald Isle, Cornish, do.; Webster, Lawrence, do.; 17th, Express, Milton, Bombay; Rome, Lincoln, New York; Emerald, Cook, do. Sld., 14th, Neptune, Peabody, New York; Saranak, Rowland, Philadelphia.

Havre, June 13.—Arr. Teresa, Wallace, Baltimore; 14th, Minnesota, Deshon, New Orleans; 11, Hemisphere, Taylor, Mobile; John L. Dimmock, Skolfield, do.

Palermo—June 2, sld. Henry Hill, Watson, New-York.

Lisbon—June 3, arr. Sewall, Morrill, New-Orleans. Sld. 5th, Sabina, Walton, New-York.

Cadiz—June 5, arr. General Warren, Emons, New-York; 29th, sld. C. E. Kelly, Bate, New-York.

Helvoet—June 12, sld. Megunticook, Howe, New York.

Maulmain—April 22, sld. Helicon, Coie, Falmouth; May 19th, Santiago from Penang; Vancouver, Jenkins, do.

Calcutta—May 1, arr. Walpole, Woodbury, Rangoon; 2d, Commodore Perry, Webb do.; 5th, Fleetwood, Dale, Table Bay. Cld. May 1st, Young Eagle, Wheelwright, London; 2d, J. N. Cushing, Plummer, do.; 4th, Alice Ball, Hickey, do.

Saugor—April 28, sld. Cato, Atwood, China.

Singapore—May 1st, arr. Franconia, Norvell, Hong Kong; April 27th, Stephen Glover, Mallow, Calcutta; Live Yankee, Thorndike, Penang.

Hong Kong—April 13, arr. Crystal Palace, Simmons, Siam; Rachel, Hamblin, Calcutta; 15th, Dragoon, Weston, do.

Macao—March 28, sld. Competitor, White, Havana.

Madras—May 3, arr. Rose Standish, Hutchinson, Boston; Wales, Thomas, Sunderland.

Mauritius—April 23, arr. Belvidere, Jackson, Callao. Sld. April 11, W. A. Platenus, Bennett, Akyab; 21st, Nestorian, Goodhue, Singapore.

Liverpool—June 17, arr. st. City of Washington, New-York; st. North American, Quebec. Ent. out—June 15, National Eagle, Matthews, Boston; Norris, Follansbee, New-York; Sylvanus Blanchard, Lawrence, do. Ent. inward, June 11, Tamerlane, Holmes, New-York for Boston. Cld. out: 16th, Charlotte, Nesmith, New York. Sld. 11th, Cordelia, Bishop, New-York; Walter Lord, Lord, do.; 15th, Artisan, Pollard, New-Orleans. Ent. out, 16th, Australia, Smith, New-York; Star of the West, McAlmond, do.; Great Western, Furber, do.; J. P. Harwood, Andros, Philadelphia. Cld out, June 16, Elvira Owen, Alexander, Baltimore; Ellen, Stewart, do.; Glad Tidings, Nelson, New-York; Emerald Isle, Cornish, do.; Webster, Lawrence, do. Sld. 14th, Charlotte, Nesmith, New-York; Underwriter, Roberts, do; Baltic, Zerega, do.; Tempest, Whitney, New-Orleans; Nathl. Thompson, Shannon, do. Cld. out, 17th, Rome, Lincoln, New York; Emerald, Cook, do. Sld., Chimborazo, Morse, Philadelphia. In the river, outward bound, 19th, J. P. Wheeler, Robinson, Jacob A. Stamler, Princeton, James Foster, Jr., and Helios, for New York; Shamrock, Philadelphia.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

IN HONOR OF THE MEMORY
of
JAMES MONROE,
Fifth President of the United States,
On the occasion of the Removal of his Remains
From New-York to Virginia.
Under the direction of the Municipal Authorities of
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
on
FRIDAY, July 2, 1858.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council of the City of New-York to make the necessary arrangements for the removal of the remains of the late President JAMES MONROE from the City of New-York to Richmond, the capital of Virginia, his native State, have adopted the following Programme of Arrangements for the occasion:

The arrangements of the day will be under the command of Brigadier-General WILLIAM HALL.

The procession will move from the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th-st., near 6th av., at 4 o'clock precisely, and will proceed thence through 14th st to Broadway, and down Broadway to and around the Park, and thence through the East gate to the City Hall, in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Detachments of the
FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE MALITIA,
Under the Command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL HALL,
as follows:
TROOP OF CAVALRY OF THIRD REGIMENT,
Under the Command of
Capt. ——.
BAND.
SEVENTY FIRST REGIMENT,
Under the Command of
Col. VOSBURGH.
TWELFTH REGIMENT,
under the command of
Colonel JOHN COX.
FOURTH REGIMENT,
under the command of
Colonel PINKIN.
TROOP OF CAVALRY, of Third Regiment,
under the command of
Captain ——.
EIGHTH REGIMENT,
under the command of
Colonel LYONS,
as a
GUARD OF HONOR.
OFFICIATING CLERGYMEN.
ORATOR OF THE DAY.

Troop of Cavalry, Capt. J. M Varian, Leading their Horses.	Funeral Car Drawn by Six Gray Horses, led By Grooms.	Troop of Cavalry, Capt. J. M Varian, Leading their Horses.

The following PALL-BEARERS, in Barouches:

Lt.-Gen. Winfield Scott,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,
Peter Cooper,	James T Soutter,
Augustus Schell,	Ambrose C Kingsland,
Anthony Tiemann,	Col. Wm. M Peyton,
John Kelly, M. C.,	John W. Avery,
Reuben Withers,	Elias T. DeForrest,
George Wilkes,	Isaac O. Barker,
Dr. James M. Miner,	James Harper,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Thomas C. Fields,
Howell L. Williams	Benjamin F. Camp,
Edward M. Greenway,	J. Watson Webb,
John S. Giles,	Elijah F. Purdy,
Robert Blow,	Maj. Henry H. Hill, U.S.A.,
Homer Franklin,	James Leonard,
Andrew V. Stout,	Clarkson Crolius,
William M. Tweed,	Nelson J. Waterbury,
Gen. Rich'd Varick DeWitt,	George H. Purser.

Relatives of the Family.
Virginians and their descendants.
Residents of the City of New-York.
Committee from the
State of Virginia.
Ex-Presidents of the United States.
Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.
Common Council of the City of New-York,
In the following order:
The Board of Aldermen,
Preceded by their Sergeant-at arms, and headed by their President, with their staves of office.
The Board of Councilmen,
Preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms and headed by their President, with their staves of office.
Officers of last Board.
Heads of Departments of the City Government.
Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, with their officers.
Common Council of the City of
Brooklyn,
with their officers.
Common Council of Jersey City, Hoboken
and Newark,
with their officers.
His Excellency Governor King and Suite.
Lieutenant-Governor of the State.
Heads of Departments of the State.
Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
Major Generals Sandford and Duryea
of the First and Second Divisions
New-York State Troops.
Officers of the Army of the United States.
Officers of the Navy of the
United States.
Civil Officers of the Navy-Yard.
New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.
Foreign Ministers and Consuls.
Judges of the United States,
State and City Courts
Ex-Governors and Heads of Departments of the State.
Ex-Members of Congress and of the State Legislature.
Ex-Mayors, ex-Aldermen, Assistants and Councilmen of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn,
Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark.
United States District-Attorney
and his officers.
District-Attorney, his Assistant,
and officers.
Members of the Bar.
Members of the Press.
Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, and Deputies
of the City of New-York,
with their staves of office.
Register, County Clerk, and Coroners
of the City and County of New-York,
with their officers
Police Magistrates, with staves.
Clerks of District and
Police Courts.
Marshal of the United States for the
Southern District of New-York,
with his Deputies and
other officers.
Collector of the Port of New-York, with the
Clerks and other officers of his department.
Surveyor, Naval Officer, with the Officers connected with their Departments.
Postmaster of the City of New-York, with his
Assistant, Secretary and Clerks.
Board of Education of the City of New York
preceded by its President and Clerks.
President, Trustees, Faculty and Students of Columbia College.
President, Council, Faculty and Students
of the University of New York.
President, Faculty and Students of the Free Academy
of the City of New-York.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Teachers of the Public Schools of the City of New-York.
Commissioners of Police.
President and Trustees of the New-York Fire Department.
Fire Commissioners of the City of New York.
Foremen, Assistant-Foremen and other Officers of the Fire Departments of the cities of New-York, Brooklyn
Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark.
BAND
Veterans of 1812, under command of
Colonel RAYMOND.
Veterans of 1812, under command of
Colonel JONES.
Presidents and other Officers of the several Benevolent Societies of New York.
Presidents Officers and Members of the several Literary Societies of the City of New-York,
American Institute.
Chamber of Commerce.
Masters, Wardens, and Harbor-Masters of the Port of New York
Pilots of the Port of New-York.
Masters of Vessels in the Ports of New York.
Citizens of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and other places.

The Societies, Associations, and other bodies are requested to appear in the order presented.

Such Societies, Associations and bodies as have not yet reported, will be assigned places in the order in which they shall report themselves.

The detachments of New-York State Militia will assemble at 3 o'clock precisely, at the following places, preparatory to being brought into column:

The detachments of Militia in First avenue, right resting on Fourteenth street.

The Major Generals and officers of the First and Second Divisions, officers of the Army and Navy, on west side Seventh avenue, right resting on Fourteenth-street.

Officiating clergymen, orator of the day, clergy and pall bearers in the Cooper Institute, Mayors of the several cities, Ex-Presidents, Foreign Ministers and Generals, Common Council of New-York and other cities, Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Heads of Departments, Members of the Senate and Assembly, Senators and Members of Congress of the United States, Society of Cincinnatti, Ex-Mayors, Ex-Members of the Common Council, Judges of the Courts, District Attorneys, Members of the Bar, and other officers and bodies mentioned at the Cooper Institute, and will thence proceed to form line in Seventh avenue, left resting on Fourteenth-street.

The troops of the United States stationed in this harbor and the Government vessels in port are requested to fire minute guns from 3 o'clock till sunset.

The owners and masters of the Harbor, and the proprietors of the various public buildings in the City, are requested to display their colors and flags at half mast from sunrise to sunset.

The several persons having the charge of the Church and fire-alarm bells in the City, are requested to cause the same to be tolled from the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. until the close of the procession.

It is also respectfully requested that our fellow-citizens close their several places of business during the moving of the procession.

They are also requested to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm.

The owners and proprietors of all public and licensed carriages and vehicles are directed to withdraw the same from the streets through which the procession is to pass, after the hour of 3½ o'clock P. M.

The owners of private carriages and vehicles are also respectfully requested to comply with the wishes of the Committee in this respect.

No obstruction of any kind will be permitted in the streets through which the procession is to pass.

The carriages for the use of the pall-bearers and Society of the Cincinnati will be under the direction of Wm. H. Stephens, First Marshal of the City.

On the procession arriving at the City Hall, the remains of the deceased statesman and patriot will be deposited in the Governor's Room, where they will lie in charge of the 8th Regiment, as a Guard of Honor, until the next day, Saturday, when they will be removed at 10 o'clock A. M., to the steamer *Jamestown* under the escort of the 7th Regiment, National Guard, as a Guard of Honor.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, MICHAEL MURRAY, MICHAEL TUOMEY, JOHN LYNES, JAMES OWENS,	Committee on part of the Board of Aldermen.
CHARLES H. HASWELL, THOMAS A. DUNN, GEORGE P. BICKFORD, CHARLES G. CORNELL, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,	Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen.